The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,619.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
—— including postage	„ 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
—— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	16 0
—— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
—— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HIDE—April 30th, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. T. H. Hide, Carriage Department G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

MATHEW—May 1st, at Prospect View, Cumballa Hill, the wife of Francis Mathew, Esq., of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	& 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th	& 2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 453 tons, and 80 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about .... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, and 160 H. P. Commander T. SAUNDERS, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1	& 15	Leave Calcutta	1	& 15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	9	23
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	10	24
„ Tuticorin		[illegible]	„ Galle	13	
„ Colombo		20	„ Colombo		27
„ Galle	7		„ Tuticorin		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	15	29
„ Madras	13	27	„ Calicut	16	30
„ Coconada	15	29	„ Cannanore	17	1
„ Vizagapatam	16	30	„ Mangalore	18	1
„ Bimlipatam	16	30	„ Carwar	18	2
Arrive Calcutta	19	3	Arrive Bombay	20	4

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. MCKIRDY, will be despatched as above on 3rd May at 10 A. M.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Rewas.	Karunja.	Dhurumtur.
				FARES.	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 25th October 1864.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ...... Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ...... Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry. „	Sunday.	Beypore ...... „	Sunday.
Vingorla ...... „	Sunday.	Calicut ...... „	Sunday.
Goa ...... „	Monday.	Tellicherry ... „	Monday.
Carwar ...... „	Monday.	Cannanore ... „	Monday.
Compta ...... „	Monday.	Mangalore ... „	Tuesday.
Mangalore ... „	Tuesday.	Compta ...... „	Wednesday.
Cannanore ... „	Wednesday.	Carwar ...... „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry . „	Wednesday.	Goa ...... „	Wednesday.
Calicut ...... „	Wednesday.	Vingorla ...... „	Thursday.
Beypore ...... „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry. „	Thursday.
Cochin ...... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ...... Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 4th proximo.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

STEAMER TO CHINA.

(Calling at Galle, Singapore and Hongkong).

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the Steam Ship "SATTARA" 1,250 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander G. M. HAYES, to the above ports on FRIDAY, the 10th May, at 2. P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S. S. "NORNA" will be despatched to China as an extra vessel on the 8th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 30th April. Supt. P. & O. Co.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the present and ensuing months:—
May 4th, 14th, 24th, and 24th.
June 9th and 24th.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "ELLORA," (1,573 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain PERKINS, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 4th May at 8-30 A. M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 2nd May.

Through Bills of Lading will be granted for Cotton to Liverpool.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 29th April, 1867.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M., on 2nd proximo.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 5 P. M. on FRIDAY, 3rd, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on SATURDAY morning.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "FLEUR DE LIS," from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Fleur de Lis.*

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "VIMEIRA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 29th April 1867. Agents of Ship *Vimeira.*

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY of MADRAS," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Madras.*
Bombay, 30th April.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.................£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class...............£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "YAMUNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain MORRISON, will be despatched on the 5th May.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Australian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class............£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class..........£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
2 „ Linen Collars.
½ „ Under-Vests.
1 „ Fine White Cotton Socks.
1 „ Fine Colored do.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.
1 „ Colored do. do.
1 (one) Overland Suit.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.
Apollo House.

1 Scarf Ring.
1 Walking Stick.
1 Umbrella.
1 Binocular Glass.
1 Rug with Strap.
1 Dressing Bag.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Opera Hat.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Corporation which was advertised to be held on the 25th instant is POSTPONED to the 2nd proximo at 3 P. M.

KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 24th April 1867.

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA'S ESTATE.—The Trustees of the Estate of Mr. BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA having Assets on hand sufficient for the payment of a first Dividend, hereby give NOTICE to all his CREDITORS who have signed the TRUST DEED that they are required to appear in person or by duly constituted Attorney before the undersigned with full particulars of their Claims, and to prove the same before the 15th of May 1867, shortly after which date the dividend will be payable to Indian Creditors as will be notified hereafter by advertisement.

Creditors in China England and elsewhere than in India must similarly prove their Claims before the Attorneys of the Trustees at the several places where Attorneys have been appointed, previously to the 15th June 1867. The dividend to Creditors other than Indian Creditors will be payable in Bombay on and after the 15th July 1867.

All Creditors who have not signed the Trust Deed are hereby warned that unless they execute the same and prove their claims within the times above limited, they will be excluded from all benefit of the Trust, and that, as regards them, Mr. B. F. Cama has expressed his intention of taking the benefit of the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in India.

J. BEATTIE,
JAMES HOSSACK,
DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA,
Trustees of the above Estate

6 Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

KOUSANIC TEA.

WE beg to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the KOUSANIC TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), Almorah, Upper India, whose Teas are much in demand and highly esteemed.

We can offer the finest Black Leaf Pekoe at Rs. 2-12 per lb.; a very fine Souchong at Rs. 2-5, and Kousanic Mixture composed of (Black and genuine not colored) Green Tea at Rs. 2-5 per lb. in 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Dean Lane, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS—SCHEDULE TENDERS are required for putting in the FOUNDATION of a New Building on the Esplanade, Rampart Row, before the next monsoon.

A Schedule list and particulars may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned

Tenders to be delivered not later than four o'clock on MONDAY, the fifth of May, at the Office of the Architect.

The lowest nor any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

2, Rampart Row, 30th April. WM. EMERSON.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon's Building, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY 8th May 1867 at 3 P. M.

To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 31st December 1866.

To elect Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon's Building, No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

N. B.—The Transfer Books are closed from this date until after the above Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MONEY ORDER AGENT at Kurrachee can issue Orders upon, and Pay Orders drawn by the following Agents:—At Lahore, Allahabad, Nagpore and Rangoon.

NOTICE is also given that a MONEY ORDER AGENCY will be OPENED at Sawantwaree on the 10th instant.

EDWARD W. S. LOGIN, Controller.

Controller Money Order Office, Bombay, 1st May 1867.

NOTICE.—My wife, MARGARET, having left my protection, I will not from THIS DATE be responsible for any DEBT she may incur.

Bombay, 29th April 1867. J. JOPLIN.

J. HALPERN, 38, Meadow Street, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK Maker, Seal Engraver, &c., Watches carefully cleaned and repaired. Every discription of Jewellery made to order at very moderate prices.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

ALHAMBRA,
ON THE ESPLANADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 2ND, 1867.

A GRAND MYTHOLOGYCAL, INSTRUMENTAL, ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCE

FOR

NATIVE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Special accommodation is provided for single Ladies and Gentlemen in the first and second division of the first and second class.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 3RD, 1867.

BENEFIT

OF

MISS JEANETTE MATHEI.

FIRST NIGHT OF TABLEAUX FANTASTIC.

NEW GYMNASTIC & ACROBATIC DARINGS

FIRST NIGHT OF LIVE LEAPS.

INDIA RUBBERS SURPASSED BY INFANT WONDERS.

THE NEW LAUGHABLE SIDE SPLITTING PANTOMIME

ENTITLED

THE DETECTED LOVERS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved seats ...	Rs. 5	Amphitheatre	Rs. 2.
Stalls	„ 3	Gallery	„ 1.

Doors open at Eight. Performance to commence at Nine. Seats can be secured at the Box Office on Wednesday and Thursday from 10 A.M.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. VII., for May—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At MR. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

Black Finest Pouchong, 3 bundles in 1 lb.	Rs. 1 8
Souchong, 1 lb. tin	2 0
Rose Pekoe	1 12
Orange Pekoe	1 8
Hyson Green	2 0
Flowery Pekoe	2 0
Congou	1 4

Apply to BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE,
13th April, 1867. Auctioneers.

BANK OF INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the Office of the Bank of India in (Liquidation) has been REMOVED from No. 4, Church Gate Street, to No. 24, Rampart Row, above the Premises occupied by Messrs. TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, 27th April, 1867.

WHATMAN'S ANTIQUARIAN DRAWING PAPER, a small supply just received by Steamer.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WHATMAN'S DOUBLE ELEPHANT DRAWING PAPER, a supply just received by Steamer.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at this Office, up to 12 o'clock noon, of SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, for constructing foundations and erecting an IRON SHED on the Apollo Pier which was despatched from England in the Ships "CLARENDON" and "VIMIERA" on or about the 3rd November last. Plans of the shed and particulars of the work can be learnt on application at this Office.

Forms of Tender will be supplied by this Office on application.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
HENRY MORLAND, Lieut. I. N., Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 29th April 1867

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 10th May, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th April 1867.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

SPORTING.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Western India Turf Club will be held at 5 P. M., on the 3rd proximo, at No. 2, Marine Lines, to elect STEWARDS for the ensuing year.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieutenant,
Honorary Secretary Western India Turf Club.

Marine Lines, 29th April 1867.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existed between the undersigned CURSETJEE FRAMJEE DHONDY, and EDULJEE FRAMJEE DHONDY as General Merchants and Shopkeepers under the name of C. FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, has THIS DAY been dissolved by mutual consent.

The interest and responsibility of Cursetjee Framjee Dhondy, has ceased from THIS DAY in the said firm.

Eduljee Framjee Dhondy, now the sole Partner of the said firm, will pay off the debts and receive all the outstandings of the said firm up to THIS DAY.

CURSETJEE FRAMJEE DHONDY.
EDULJEE FRAMJEE DHONDY.

Bombay, 24th April 1867.

WITH reference to the above advertisement I, the undersigned EDULJEE FRAMJEE DHONDY, will carry on the said business under the style and firm of FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, and hope that the liberal support and patronage which has been hitherto given to this establishment will be continued.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Paid-up Capital		£250,000 0 0
Reserved Fund	£222,346 10 11	
Suspense Accounts	93,514 10 1	
		315,861 1 0
Total Accumulated Funds		2,510,139 0 0
Annual Income, from Fire, Life and Investments		652,127 11 10
FIRE BUSINESS.		
The Directors reported in 1865 that the PREMIUMS had amounted to		£240,783 0 10
During the Year 1866 the Premiums amounted to	£336,011 8 0	
Deducting Re-Insurances	55,467 17 8	
The Nett Premiums are		280,543 10 4
Exhibiting an Increase of		£39,760 0 6
The Losses by Fire paid during the year amounted to		£190,192 6 4

The undersigned are prepared to accept risks on BUNGALOWS, DWELLING HOUSES and GODOWNS, &c., at moderate rates.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CHOLERA MEDICINES.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to recommend the Public providing themselves with a safe remedy for Cholera and Dysenteric complaints. The following have been found most useful:—

Dr. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne (the original).
Treacher and Co's. Anti-Cholera Mixture.
[This proved an invaluable specific in alimentary derangements, and no large Company or House should be without it where there are many employés.]
Dr. Leith's Cholera Mixture, with and without Opium.
Warburg's Fever Tincture.
Pogson's Dysentery and Diarrhœa Powder.

T. & Co. would also advise householders to use about their premises a disinfectant. The undermentioned have been found useful:—

Condy's Fluid.
Sir W. Burnett's Fluid.
McDougall's Powder.
And Beaufoy's Concentrated Solution of Chloride of Soda and Lime, &c., &c.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.—First Class PASSENGERS embarking from India by this Company's Steamers within six months of their arrival from England, and Vice Versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the return Passage money.

Bombay. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on SATURDAY, the 11th May, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS passed at the Meeting held on the 12th April 1867.

1st. Proposed by A. F. WALLACE, Esq., seconded by COWASJEE EDULJEE, Esq., and carried unanimously, that the words "The qualification of a Director "shall be the ownership of Five Shares or more, of which "he must have been the Registered proprietor for three "months, at least, previously," be cancelled and the following inserted in their stead:—

"The qualification of a Director shall be the ownership "of Two shares, or more, of which he must have been the "Registered proprietor for one month, at least, previously."

2nd. Proposed by Nathoo Soonderjee, Esq., and seconded by J. L Turner, Esq., and carried unanimously "That "Clause XCII. of the Articles of Association intimating "that shareholders are to pay 9 per cent. interest," be "cancelled, and that the following be inserted in their "stead.

"The minimum interest on calls in arrears is to be 9 "per cent. per annum, but higher rates may be charged at "the discretion of the Directors."

By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27 Meadow Street, 26th April, 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE UNDERMENTIONED MAPS OF INDIA ARE NOW FOR SALE.

ALLEN'S GENERAL MAP OF INDIA, executed by Walker, showing all the Railways and Telegraph lines in clear and distinctive colors, size about 5 feet square, on rollers varnished	Rs. 45 0
Do. do. do. mounted and folded in two parts in case for Travellers	35 0
STANFORD'S MAP OF INDIA, showing the latest territorial acquisitions of the British, the Independent and protected States, Railways, Canals, Post Offices, Military Stations, &c., and diagrams exhibiting Distances, and Bearings from the three Presidencies, size 53 by 36 *folded* and *mounted in case*	20 0
BETTS' LIBRARY MAP OF INDIA, Burmah, the Punjaub, and part of Affghanistan, showing the Roads, Railroads and Telegraph lines, size 36 by 45, on rollers	10 8
(The above is a clear, useful, and inexpensive office Map.)	
BETTS' ROAD AND RAILROAD MAP OF INDIA being a reduced edition of the above, size 24 by 30 *in case for the pocket*	5 0
KEITH JOHNSTON'S MAP OF INDIA, from his Royal Atlas, mounted and folded in book form, *with index*	6 0
TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS OF INDIA, mounted and folded in book form, numbers 4, 14, 15, 24, 25, 26, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 68, 69, 72, 73, 74, 76, are now in stock, each	6 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION

PRICE, Rs. 1-8, BY POST Rs. 1-12.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.—Giving Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Roman names of the months, &c., &c
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Adjustment of the Calendar.
Chronological Cycles.
Quarter Terms, and Ember days.
Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the four Seasons
Principal Elements of the Solar System, &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month
Counting-house Calendar for 1867
Holidays allowed by Government
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THE INDIAN CALENDAR; showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews
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N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Four Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary are furnished.

To prevent disappointment orders should be given immediately.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, 7th Jan. 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nada* the following Goods made expressly to order:—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napblian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pile and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—CASH.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June, 1866.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

TO SMOKERS.—No. II. Choice and real Manilla CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 40 per 1,000. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
7, Forbes Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with a list of Bohn's Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Rampart Row.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov., 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Arf
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

IN conformity with a Resolution passed on the 15th March 1867 by the Board of Directors of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS a Branch has been established in London, 13, Leaden Hall Street, E. C.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 6th May next at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company in David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, for the transaction of the following business, vizt:—

1st. To receive a Joint Report of the Board of Directors, and Auditors, made under Clause CV. of the Company's Articles of Association.

2nd. To pass a Special Resolution to the effect that the Company be wound up either voluntarily or by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court as may be determined upon.

In the event of a resolution to wind up being carried,

3rd. To appoint one or more Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 18th April 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per *City of Canton*, a small Parcel of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

Recently to hand per *Michael Scott* and other Ships, a Fresh Stock of ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Boiler Plates, Rivetts, Angle and T Iron.
Cast and Double Sheer Steel.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Steam, Bullock Power and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Travelling Cranes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gates and Railings.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work for Verandahs.
Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware or General Ironmongery Goods.

For W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 7th March, 1867.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.—TERMS CASH.—JEWELLERY—A large assortment in all its branches.

WATCHES—Gold and Silver English and Geneva.
OPERA, Marine and Race Glasses.
Silver Cake Knives and Electro Silver Plated Spoons and Forks; Ivory Handled Table Cutlery; Papier Mache; Drawing Room Chairs; Ladies' Work Boxes and Desks; Pearl and Tortoise-shell Ladies' Companions; Card Cases and Paper Cutters.
SCENTS—Piesse and Lubins' and others.
Patent Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mosquito Curtain Rods.
HENESSY'S Brandy....................Rs. 24 per dozen.
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy „ 22½

No. 11, Meadow Street. H. & A. BERENS.

THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are required to pay a CALL of Rupees 700 on each Share held by them in the above Company, and that we have appointed the same to be paid as follows:—

1st Instalment of Rs. 300 per share on the 1st May next.
2nd Instalment of Rs. 200 „ on the 1st July „
3rd Instalment of Rs. 200 „ on the 1st Sept. „
Rs. 700

The said Calls will be received at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and unless the same be paid at the times above appointed, NOTICE is hereby given that proceedings will be at once taken against the defaulting shareholders.

ARDASHIR JAMSHIDJEE,
CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE SETTNA,
C. RUSTOMJEE SETTNA,
Liquidators, Albert Insurance Co., in Liquidation.

N. B.—The above is a Marine Insurance Company only, and has no connection with any other Companies bearing similar names.

Just published, price 1 Rupee, New Edition, by post, 1 Rupee 2 Annas.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of Life. With instructions for securing Health and Strength and Remarks on the Treatment of Diseases of Tropical Climates and Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life.

By DR. LA'MERT, and DR. L. LA'MERT, 37 BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

DR. L. LA'MERT has arrived in Bombay, and may be consulted personally or by letter, from 9 till 6 at his residence, 4 Hornby Row, Fort (next door to Mr. Gabriel the Dentist.)

WILLIAMSON & Co., GENERAL CONTRACTORS, COMMISSION, HOUSE AND PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS REGISTRY AGENTS.—FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—Port and Sherry Wines—Almond Soap—Scents—Hair Brushes—Castor and Cod Liver Oil—Capsules—a Four Wheeled Dog Cart, with fast trotting Horse and Harness complete—a Double Seated Phæton—New and Second-hand Furniture, &c., &c.

TO BE LET, several Houses at Mazagon, Nesbit Lane, Tardeo—Grant Road—also Apartments, Rooms, and Godowns in the Fort.

FOR SALE.—A Rantoon in good condition, price Rs. 200

GOOD SERVANTS of all description can be supplied on the shortest notice.

Arrangements have been made for HAIR CUTTING and SHAMPOOING, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. at the above Establishment. For particulars apply to

WILLIAMSON & Co.,
No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—G. NICOL & Co., in returning their best thanks to the inhabitants of Bombay and Out-stations for the liberal support they have received since they commenced business, beg to inform their numerous customers and the public in general, that they have just received (Overland) a large addition to their stock, and now have the largest and greatest variety of Boots and Shoes ever exposed for sale in Bombay—a few of which are enumerated:—

LADIES' BOOTS.

The Alexandria in Kid, Military Heels.
„ Princess Helena do
„ Croquet do and Morocco do
„ Sensation in Bronze do
„ All Plain do do
„ Kid with fancy [illegible] do
„ Black Cashmere with and without Heels.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Wellington Boot in Patent and Calf-skin.
„ Napoleon do Enamelled and Brown Hide.
„ French Glove Kid Boot } Dress.
„ English do do }
„ Kid with Patent Golash. }
„ Emperor's all Patent. }
„ Palmerston Kid and Patent. }
„ Drab Top Patent and Enamelled Golash Elastic and to Button. } Walking
„ Kid Top Enamelled Golosh, Imitation Balmorals. }
„ Do do plain. }
„ Enamelled Balmorals, }
„ Prince Alfred Boot in Kid. }
„ University do do }
„ Croquet do Morocco. }
„ High Levant do do }
„ Garibaldi do do }
„ University do do }
„ Chelsea do do }
„ Balmorals do do }
„ Croquet do in Calf-skin. }
„ Kid with Calf-skin Golosh. }
„ Chelsea all do }
„ Balmorals in do }
„ Calf-skin Shooting Boots to Lace and Hook }
„ Brown (Elastic) Boots. }
„ Buck-skin do do }
„ Canvas do do }
hoes in Patent, Enamelled, Morocco, Kid, Calf, Buckskins and Canvas.
Canvas Racket Shoes to Lace and Elastic.
Patent Tie Shoes, and Slippers in variety.

GENTLEMEN'S GAITERS.

Children's Boots and Shoes in various sizes.

G. N. & Co. receive supplies of the above description of goods every month.

G. N. & Co. call special attention to their Manufactory Department, which is under the immediate superintendence of an experienced European foreman. Gentlemen favouring us with their orders will have our best and immediate attention.

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day appointed MR. FRANK ORR, of the firm of Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 1, East Street, Poona, our Agent, and to sign per procuration for our Firm from this date.

G. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 11[illegible]

NOTICES.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

SILK MERCERS, DRAPERS, MILLINERS, GLOVERS AND HABERDASHERS.

HAVING just finished TAKING STOCK we have the pleasure to intimate to our Customers and the Public that we are now offering all our Stock at greatly reduced prices, and to which we solicit favourable attention.

DRESS MATERIALS.

BEST RICH MOIRE ANTIQUES, in all Colours, the best manufactured.
PLAIN SILK DRESSES, Rs. 40 to Rs. 90.
FANCY SILK DRESSES, Rs. 26 to Rs. 75.
NEW BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.
RICH LYON'S GLACES ROBES, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.
WHITE SATINS FOR EVENING.

The above are fresh goods and of superior quality and the prices are certain to ensure a speedy clearance.

NEW EVENING DRESSES.

We have a large and well selected Stock of the following, which we are clearing out very cheap and well worth the attention of Purchasers.

STRIPED and CHECKED MOHAIRS.
PLAIN and FIGURED ALPACAS.
SPOTTED CHALLIES.
STRIPED LAMAS in BLACK and COLORS.

MUSLINS.

FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.
A large lot of the best French Muslins at less than half price.

GRENADINES.

A Choice Selection of the best Plain and Fancy French Grenadines from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

REPS.

PLAIN and FANCY STRIPED SILK REPS.
PLAIN and FANCY STRIPED WINSEYS.
All Wove Plaid Tartans.
PLAIN and FANCY DRESSES, all Wool Wove, for Ladies' Travelling.

NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH CAMBRICS.

MERINOES.

BLACK and COLOURED FRENCH MERINOES of the best quality, the Colours warranted fast, at greatly reduced prices.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

No. 1, Hummum Street.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to intimate that they have THIS DAY commenced business on their own account as Iron and General Hardware Merchants. Orders for

Bar Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast, Sheer and Blister Steel.
Nails, Rivets, Bolts and Nuts.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Contractors Tools.
Galvanized Iron and Fittings for do., and Hardware generally.
Will have prompt and careful attention.

No. 22, Marine Street, Bombay, 1st April 1867

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

ILFRACOMBE, DEVONSHIRE.

LADIES' SEMINARY ESTABLISHED IN 1840

THE MISSES WILLS, from their long experience in training and educating young Ladies, beg respectfully to solicit the attention of those Parents and Guardians who are desirous of giving their Children the advantage of an English Education, to their establishment at Woodville House, Ilfracombe, which is situated on the southern shore of the Bristol Channel (and according to the Registrar General's statement) is the healthiest of the seaport towns. It is a fashionable watering-place, the climate is peculiarly salubrious and bracing, and the scenery truly picturesque. First Class Masters attend the School for the languages &c. &c., and the unremitting solicitude for the Pupils' comforts and enjoyments, render it a happy home.—References in Ilfracombe and the neighbourhood to the Parents of Children, and also kindly permitted to

The Rev. Geo. WATERMAN, Clarendon Villas, Torr's Park,
The Rev. J. E. TAYLOR, Clarence-place.
J HOWLAND Esq., Torr's Villa.
Also in Bombay to
R. A. PASSMORE, Esq., of Messrs. Passmore & Co., who will be happy to afford every information and particulars, as to terms &c., or by letter to the

MISSES WILLS,
Woodville House, Ilfracombe, Devonshire, England.

FANCY SOAPS.—MERCHANTS would find it to their interest to send their indents for Fancy Soaps through their Correspondents in England to the undersigned, whose WHITE WINDSOR, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY and GLYCERINE SOAPS are now sent by them, under various brands, to all parts of the World. Orders sent direct and accompanied by instructions for payment in London, promptly attended to, and on better terms than those of any other House in the Trade.

PATON, AND CHARLES, Soap Works,
148, Wapping, London, E.

IT being considered desirable to shorten the usance of Bills drawn in India and China on Europe, the undersigned hereby give notice that from 1st January 1867, their Branches and Agencies in the East will only buy and sell Bills of Exchange at a term not exceeding four months' sight.

The undersigned further give notice that they will purchase Bills of Exchange, drawn under Credits, only when the Credits contain a distinct engagement with the holders of the Bills to accept the same.

G. U. ADAM,
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
D. T. ROBERTSON,
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
J. OUSELEY,
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited.
J. C. PARRY,
For the Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
G. PIETSCH,
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.
CHARLES J. F. STUART,
For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
R. O. SAWERS,
For the National Bank of India, Limited.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—IN LIQUIDATION.—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Association held THIS DAY it was unanimously resolved as follows:—

That this Meeting be adjourned until THURSDAY the 2nd day of May next, at the same place and hour, for the purpose of allowing seven days further Notice of the objects of the meeting to be given by advertisement.

Notice is accordingly hereby given that an adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Association will be held at the registered Office of the Company in Bombay on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes viz:—

1. To pass a resolution fixing the rate of remuneration to be paid to the Liquidator.

2. To pass an Extraordinary resolution in the words or to the effect following viz:—

That the Liquidator of the said Association be and he is hereby authorized to compromise all Calls and liabilities to Calls, debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any contributory or alleged contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon with power for the Liquidator to take any Security for the discharge of such debts and liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such debts or liabilities.

JOHN SMITH, Liquidator.

Bombay, 23rd April 1867.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.,

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanquin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware: Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnaes; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY IMPORTERS OF MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.—COMMANDING OFFICERS, BAND PRESIDENTS, AND GENTLEMEN who are interested in Military Music, are respectfully informed that SOUNDY & Co., continue to receive additions to their stock of Military Band Instruments, which in extent and in excellence is altogether unequalled in India.

BASSES.—Euphonium in C and B flat, with 4 Pistons. This instrument is most essential for rapid passages, and takes the place of the Solo Opheclide, both in Military and other Bands. The same as performed on by Signor Luigi of Her Majesty's Theatre and Mr. Laurent's celebrated Quadrille Orchestra	150
Bass Tuba in C. and B flat. The same quality of tone and capabilities as above, but more suitable for Bass subordinate parts	140
Bass or Euphonium, in C and B flat or B only, 4 Pistons	140
CIRCULAR BOMBARDONS.—This newly invented Bass Instrument will be found a great acquisition to a Band; its tone being very deep and full; its peculiar shape rendering it very easy to blow as the tone is produced from an uninterrupted Circular Coil of Tubing; it has three pistons, and stands in the Key of F and E flat	200
BASSONS of the best manufacture with the full complement of Keys, each	150
SAXOPHONE (Bass), Brass, with ... 20 Keys, mouthpiece, &c., complete in case	200
NOTE.—*This Instrument can take the Bassoon parts in a Band, and can be readily played upon by a Clarionette Player.*	
OPHECLEIDES.—With 11 Keys, same as played by Mr. Hughes, principal Opheclelde in Mons. Jullien's Orchestra. The instrument is considered to be the most perfect ever made	140
BASS TROMBONES.—(Bell forward in G and F with 3 Pistons.) This instrument has all the advantages and is the same in form as the slide Trombone, but with greater facility of execution	140
Bass Slide Trombone in G and F	80
TROMBONES.—(Tenor) in B flat, Slide	60
Trombone (Tenor), in B flat, or C and B flat, with 3 Pistons	120
Trombone (Alto), in F or E flat, Slide	55
Trombone (Alto), in F and E flat, 3 Pistons	90
CONTRABASSES in C and B flat, with 3 Pistons instead of Rotatory action Cylinders. Most suitable for general use in Military Bands; from the solidity of mechanism it will bear the rough usage consequent on Military duty. Also called "Bombardoms"	200
Contrabass in E flat with 3 Pistons. The same quality of tone as above	180
DRUMS, &c.—Bass Drum, Oak Shell, latest improved, largest size. Case and Sticks, with Royal Arms	120
BRASS SHELL FULL SIZE BASS DRUMS.—These Drums are of the strongest manufacture and warranted to retain their Cylindrical form under the hardest wear and tear; the case (*or shell*) being of sheet Brass and rolled out sufficiently thin to resist the strongest bracing, is proof against any casualty of splitting or parting asunder. Complete with sticks, &c.	150
THE NEWLY INTRODUCED REGULATION DRUM as invented by one of the best Drum Makers of the day, is now become the properly recognised side Drum of the whole British Army throughout the World. A few of these are now in stock; they are made of sheet Brass, only a few inches in depth and braced with metal rods. The weight is less by one half that of the old model side drum	65
CYMBALS.—Best Turkish, of rich metal, full size	90
CYMBALS.—Best Brass, good toned powerful Instruments	30
TRIANGLES of 12 inches and 9 inches each, both adapted for Military Band	Rs. 12 and 8
DRUM PARCHMENTS for Bass Drums, 36 in. each.	12
Do. do. for Side or Tenor Drums, each	8
METRONOMES for Marking Time to Music	30
Do with Bell to Mark the first Beat of each Bar	40
DRUM ROPES, STICKS, BEATERS BELTS, &c.	
MUSIC PAPER, 12 and 14 Staves, per ream	25
SCORE PAPER, 20 Staves per ream	30
BAND CARDS, ruled on both sides, best stiff Bristol Boards, per 100	
CLARIONET REEDS, best quality, English or French, per dozen	
OBOE REEDS and BASSOON REEDS, per dozen	

It is undeniable that different Makers excel in the Manufacture of particular Instruments, to which they direct their special attention to bring them to perfection. On this account SOUNDY & CO., do not import indiscriminately complete sets of Band Instruments from one Manufacturer, but prefer selecting those *specialities* for which each Manufacturer is distinguished. Consequently, it will be found that all the Instruments made to the order of and imported by SOUNDY & Co., *are the best of their kind as regards tone, quality, and finish.*

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

SWEET AS THE ROSE.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.
„ Birdseye „
„ Cut Cavendish.
„ Returns Tobacco.
York River „
Carolina Rose.

Havana Tobacco.
Persian „
Latakiah „
Oronoko „
Imperial „
Smoking Mixture.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA,

BOMBAY—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
KURRACHEE—Messrs. McIver & Co.
MADRAS—Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
COLOMBO, CEYLON—Messrs. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
RANGOON—Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.

And Sold Retail by the principal Storekeepers and Dealers in India, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, China, Japan, and throughout the world.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.—MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE is hereby authorized to sign for and conduct the business of our Firm from this date till further notice.

TO LET, with immediate entry, for Offices only, two rooms on the first and second floors of our premises. Rent Rs. 40 and Rs. 60 per month.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "ELLORA."

Eric, or Little by Little, a tale of [illegible] School. By F. W. Farrar	Rs. 3 12
Forbes' Hindustani Manu[illegible]	2 12
Bannatyne's War Office [illegible] Circular, &c 1866	12 0
Ecce Deus, Essays on [illegible] the life and doctrine of Jesus Christ	8 0
Three Phases of Christian Love. By Lady Herbert.	9 0
Gray's A[illegible]tomy, 4th edition 1866, by T Holmes	18 12
The A[illegible]bert N'yanza, Great Basin of the Nile, &c., 2 vols. By Sir W. Baker	12 0
Nights in the Harem; or the Mohaddetyn in the Palace of Ghezire, 2 vols. By Emmeline Lott	15 12
British Rural Sports. By Stonehenge, 7th ed. 1867.	[illegible]
Forbes's Hindostanee and English and [illegible] Dictionary	31 8
Our Father's Business. By Dr. T. Gu[illegible]	2 12
The Clever Woman of the Family	4 8
Cumming's The Sounding of the L[illegible]	3 12
The Dictionary of Photography. [illegible] Sutton and Dawson	6 4
Great Harefield	9 0
The History of Scotland, to 1688, [illegible] vols. By J. H. Burton	42 0
Correspondence of George III. with Lord North, 1768-83. 2 vols. By W. B. Donne	24 0
A Journey to Ashango-Land. By Du Chaillu	15 12
Fergusson's History of Architecture in all countries, vol. II	31 8
The Wild Elephant. By Sir J. E. Tennent	2 12
The Christy's Minstrels' Song Book, complete in 1 vol.	7 8
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book for 1867	4 8
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ.	3 8
St. Valentine's Pocket Book	2 12
Study of the Human Face, 26 Portraits. By T. Woolnoth	8 0
Mackenzie's 5,000 Receipts in useful and Domestic Arts	8 0
Boswell's Life of Johnson, 2 vols	8 0
A Son of the Soil	4 8
Reminiscences of a Highland Parish. By Dr. Macleod	8 0
Belgravia, vol. I., conducted by M. E. Braddon	5 12
Critical Essays of a Country Parson	2 12
Out of Harness. By Revd. Dr. Guthrie	2 12
Quain's Anatomy Part III	8 0
Ogilvie's Student's English Dictionary	8 0
The Texan Rifle Hunter. By Captain Flack	4 8
Timb's the Year Book of Facts in Science and Art 1867	3 12
Sylvester Sound the Somnambulist. By H. Cockton, Illustrated	3 12
Three Main Military Questions of the Day. By Sir H. M. Havelock, Bart, Major Unattached	5 12
Lizzie Lorton of Greyrigg. A Novel	4 8
Domestic Cookery. By a Lady	1 8
Dr. Tanner's Practice of Medicine, 5th edn. 1865	15 12
Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia, 3rd edition, 1866	6 8
Dr. Taylor's Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence, 1865	[illegible]
Morton's Veterinary Pharmacy, 6th editio[illegible]	
Stonehenge's The Horse in the Stable an[illegible] New edition 1866	
Blaine's Outlines of the Veterinary A[illegible] By C. Steel, 1865	
Lillywhite's Cricketter's Companio[illegible]	
Guilty or not Guilty? By Auth[illegible]	
The Pathfinder. By J. F. C[illegible]	
Dickens's The Uncommerci[illegible]	
—— Nicholas Nickle[illegible]	
—— Martin Chu[illegible]	
The Queen of the [illegible]	
The Fire Demon. T[illegible] tain Outlaws. The [illegible] Queen. The Black [illegible]	
The Ocean Love [illegible]	
Broken Life. The [illegible] in the Wall. [illegible]	
27th A[illegible]	

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET very flat; nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	1,900 per share.
10,10,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bank of Bombay ...	80 p ct dis
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	68 per sh.
4,000,000	200	200	Rs6 p	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	60 per share.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank...	10 per share.
800,000	200	100	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share
600,000	200	25	......	China Bank ...	15 per share.
750,000	250	25	17½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	31 ex-div
1,600,000	200	20	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quotation.
500,000	200	20	......	Indian Peninsular London & China B.	14 p share.
2,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank.. ..	60 p c. pm.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	112 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank C.	75 p ct pm. ex-di
600,000	200	20	......	Royal Bank of ...	32 per share.
.....	250	100	......	Guzerat Bank	30 per sh...

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	32 per sh
800,000	400	13	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	30 p. share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

200,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	1,400
260,000	2,500	2,000	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	No quotations.
50,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ..	1,015 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	750.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
120,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co Limited	No quotations
....	....	1,000	......	Western India Slip Co.	

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,850 p. s.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	445 per share.
1,050,000	1,000	400	......	New Do...	107 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.. ..	Frere Land Co. ..	110 p. s.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	15 per share.
100,000	5,000	4,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	300 p. sh
....	2,000	1,100	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	159 per share.
2,100,000	10,000	6,200	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,060 p. sh.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..	223 per sh.
	£20	£18	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares	No quotations.
	£20	£2	5 p ct	Do.	
	£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co......	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight...	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits... ...	4 Do. do. ...	1s. 11⅜d. to 1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100.
Do.	30 days' sight ..	99¼.
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98¼.
Madras...	30 Do. do. ..	1 dis.
China	Demand ..	218 nominal.
China House Bills ...	60 days sight	213.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 1ST MAY.

OLD	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	220 to 225
Dhollera Bhownuggur	170 to 175
Oomrawuttee Akote	120 to 125
Compta	180 to 190
Vingorla	170 to 180
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	205 to 215
Khandeish Barsee	200 to 205
Dhollera Bhownuggur	212 to 218
Hingunghaut	235 to 238
Broach	215 to 220
Veeravul	185 to 190
Vingorla	210 to 215
Compta	230 to 235
Dharwar Sawginned	235 to 250

Ready Sales............ 700 Candies.
For Future Delivery... 200 Candies.
Good demand.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 1.

Tripe, Lieutenant Colonel L., 12th Regiment M. N. I., on privilege leave, from Kamptee.

Grant, Lieutenant Colonel L., Madras Staff Corps, on privilege leave, from Kamptee.

Barton, Captain W. H., Royal Engineers, on furlough, from Omrawutty.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 30th April, 1867.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 25th April :—

Lieutenant E. R. Goode, Staff Corps, and Captain F. S. Iredell, 16th Regiment N. I.

Assistant Surgeon T. C. R. Lowry, M. D., is placed on general duty, Mhow Division, and on proceeding to join will travel at the public expense.

SHIPPING.

MAY. ARRIVAL.
1 Manchester (s) .... Teasdale...... Mandvie, April 28.

MAY. DEPARTURE.
1 Codabux ... . Row .... Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Longwood*, H. Plenge, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Innisfallen*, John Gibson, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Kurrachee.
S. S. *Lord Elphinstone*, for Malabar Coast.
Ship *Richmond*, for Liverpool.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
571 Northumbrian, Piggie—Captain. (c. l. April 3)
855 Edwin Fox,—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 15)

FOR LIVERPOOL.
955 Andaman, Asplet—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Apr. 10)
103 Apelles, McLay—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 10)
1182 Astracana, Wilson—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 30)
[illegible] Bengal, Jackson—Robinson & Co. (c. l. April 15)
1179 [illegible] Mc[illegible]ean—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1309 Bulwark—[illegible] Co (c. l. Mar. 27)
1222 Catherine [illegible], [illegible]ies—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Mar. 29)
850 Confidence, [illegible]ller—Sir Charles Forbes & Co. (c. l. April 1)
753 Constance, [illegible]—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. April 1)
783 E. P. Bouve[illegible]—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1465 East, Calland[illegible]—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 11)
1091 Eumenides, [illegible]—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. April 6)
1178 Evelyn, Bo[illegible]—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 29)
994 Fleur de [illegible]is, Thompson—Remington & Co. (c. l. April 8)
1165 Gatineau, [illegible]Cummings—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1351 Hydrabad, [illegible]xter—Iron Ship Company. (c. l. Mar. 25)
1330 Innisfallen, Gibson.—Merwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 6)
1445 James Sedd[illegible], Luckes—John Clover & Co. (c. l. April 9)
918 Johannes, K[illegible]belgeton—Volkart Brothers & Co. (c. l. April 5)
1347 Lady Palmerston, Baumson—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. April 5)
1262 Longwood, Plenge—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. April 4)
1175 Lydia, Williams—Wallace & Co. (c. l. April 8)
193 Maha Buleshwur, Thomas—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 23)
1267 Maritana, Greetham—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1095 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Lyon Brothers.
1001 Ougo, Mast[illegible]rton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Apr. 10)
713 Peverel[illegible] Loftus—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 11)
981 Princess Roma[illegible], Parker—Sir Charles Forbes & Co
1195 Queen of England, [illegible]olam—Captain. (c. l. April 2)
1168 Queen of the North, Weaver—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Mar. 27)
1187 Rescue, Messervy—[illegible]ubash. (c. l. April 18)
1425 Robert Seddon, Pennington—John Clover & Co. (c. l. April 9)
1385 Royal Adelaide, Robbins—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 30)
1033 Sam Mendel, Murdock—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 23)
1118 Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 8)
1279 Siberia, Clark—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. April 10)
1153 Simla, Porter—Captain. (c. l. Mar. 29)
1376 The Picture Gillies—Edward Bates & Co (c. l. April 3)
1094 Theresa Teitgens, Shiell—Captain. (c. l. April 9)
1325 Western Belle, Vallitine—Lawrence & Co.

FOR SUEZ.
946 Yamuna (s), Morrison—B. & B. S. S. (c. l. April 23)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
544 Muscat Merchant, Ward—S. Lali Md. (c. l. April 8)

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
841 Sattara (s), Beyts—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. April 30)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.
1232 Baroda (s), Haselwood—P. and O. Co. (c. l. April 29)
1070 Ellora (s), Whit.—P. & O. Co. (c. l. April 30)

FOR BREMENHAVEN.
393 Stinchar, Oman. (c. l April 30)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
343 Comorin (s), Taunton—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. April 24)

FOR HAVRE.
298 Blue Jackett, Lusby—Hormusjee & Jamsetjee D. (c. l. April 18)
674 Delhi, Pickering—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1319 Indus, Hicks—P. & O. Co. (c. l. April 30)
845 Lord Macaulay, Cary—Blacwell & Co
293 Prince Llewellyn—Hormusjee Jamsetjee Dubash. (c. l. April 21)

NOT FIXED.
326 Aden, Riley—H. M.'s Sedick.
784 Atiet Rohomon, Horges—H. A. C. Cadoo.
959 Avabhoy, Holland—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1376 Becherdass Ambaidass, Mossop—Lawrence & Co.
1404 Bombay, Winckler—B. & B. S. S. Co
560 Bombay Castle (s), Gammon—B. F. Cama (in dock)
616 Busheer (s), McKerdy—B. I. S. N. Co.
1218 Cestrian, McGarry—Volkart Brothers.
899 City of Madras, Graham—W. Nicol & Co.
1303 Duncairn, Finlay—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
847 Fanny, Wise—Wallace & Co.
470 Futhel Musjed, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdoola Latiff.
696 Futtay Moombaruck, Nacoda—H. Solaman.
616 Futtay Salam, Williams—Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed.
[illegible] Gloucester, [illegible]utcher—B. V. and Lucina.
[illegible]igginson (s), Saunders—B. I. S. N. Co.
[illegible], Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co.
[illegible]on—Wallace & Co.
[illegible]—Captain.
[illegible](s), Stretton—B. C. and R. S. N. Co.
[illegible]rean—B. H. C. ma.
[illegible]P. and O. Co.
[illegible]—Blay and Mackintosh.
[illegible]H. M. Sedick.
[illegible]& Co.
[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Collector's Office, Copies of the Digest of Hindoo Law by Mr. R. West and Dr. J. G. Buhler. Price 20 Rupees per Copy.
A. F. BELLASIS, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 30th April 1867.

COAL TAR.—The BOMBAY GAS COMPANY have for disposal 10,000 Gallons of COAL TAR, for which they will be glad to receive Tenders up to 8th instant.
THO. PROUD,
Resident Engineer and Manager.
Offices, 1 Church Lane, Fort.

RACKET COURT COMPANY in connexion with the CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA—Those Members of the CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA, who have not answered the letter addressed to them, on the 23rd March 1867, by the Provisional Honorary Secretary of the above Company, are now requested to do so at their earliest convenience, either in the negative or affirmative, as till their answers are received no further progress can be made. One Hundred and Seventeen Shares have already been taken up.
GEORGE BRAY, Major 96th Regiment.
Pro. Hon. Sec. R. C. Co.
Poona, 29th April 1867.

ONE HUNDRED RUPEES REWARD.—Stolen at Kurrachee, a GOLD HUNTING GENEVA KEYLESS LEVER WATCH, No. 9,406, by Liquin, a Yersin, Fleurier (Suisse) having attached to it a solid Gold Chain with Seal, the letters A. E. D. engraved on a Green Stone on one side, and a Coat of Arms held by two Griffins on a white and brown Jasper Stone, on the other also a small solid Gold Elephant and a Locket containing Photographs of two Ladies.

Whoever will bring the same to the Office of Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS, Bombay, or give such information as will lead to its recovery, will receive the above Reward.

BANK OF GUZERAT (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Bank in Bombay on THURSDAY, the 16th day of May instant, at three o'clock for the following purposes :—

1st. To confirm the Resolution passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Company—That the Bank of Guzerat (Limited) be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. To appoint Liquidators.
By order of the Directors,
MOTIRAM DULPUTRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 1st May 1867.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.—Referring to the plan for the formation of a NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (which appears in another part of this paper) suggested as an alternative to the proposal for amalgamation with the Bank of Bengal and to consider which a Meeting of the Shareholders will shortly be called, the Committee appointed to act in concert with the Directors in the matter consider it very important that the views of the Shareholders and the public should with as little delay as possible be made known to the Directors of the Bank, in terms of the said plan for formation of this New Bank of Bombay.

Communications may be addressed to the undersigned.
JOHN STUART, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 1st May 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matters of The Indian Companies Act 1866 and the NATIONAL FINANCIAL of INDIA (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honourable Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD has appointed TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of May, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Chambers in the Court House of the High Court of Bombay as the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 1st day of May 1867.
KEIR, PRESCOT & WINTER,
Petitioners Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 P.M., HEERALAL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of DEWCOOVERBAI, widow of the late DAYAL NARRON of Bombay. All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Land or Ground, with a Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in New Hunnooman Street, outside the Fort, Assessed under No. 103, and containing by admeasurement 128 7/9 square yards, and bounded as follows :—On the East by the House of the late RaghobaCassinathjee, on the West by the Houses of Bhasker Crustnajee, and the said Raghoba Cassinathjee, on the North by a passage, and on the South by New Hunnooman Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned. HEERALAL & Co., Auctioneers.
6, Rampart Row, 1st May 1867.

ROGERS & Co.'s MEDICAL CIRCULAR—
Richardson's Anæsthetic Ether Spray Apparatus.
India Rubber Ear Protectors for Catarrh in the Ears.
Saccharated Wheat Phosphates.
Dr. Hamilton's Oil of Argemone Mexicana.
Solution of Glonoine, 5 per cent.
Pancreatine.
Pancreatine Globules.
Pancreatine Emulsion (Dr. Dobel's).
Pepsine Globules and Lozenges.
Digitaline Granules.
Chloroform, Ether, and Turpentine Globules.
Bismuthi Ammonio-Citras, Soluble, dose, 5 grains.
TRUE GOA POWDER, not procurable elsewhere.
Cod Liver Oil with
Iodide of Iron,
Iron and Quinine,
Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia.
Quinine.
Strychnia.
Physostignia.
Hydr, Bichlor.
Cod Liver Dragees.
ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866, and of the MERCANTILE CREDIT and FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company, are required on or before the third day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the names and addresses of their Attornies if any to PAUL EDWARD BENDIR at his Office, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, the official Liquidators of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidators are by their Attornies or Vakeels, to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution before such debts are proved.

Monday the seventeenth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon at the Chambers in the Court House of the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP is appointed by him for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated the First day of May 1867.
J. W. ORR, Prothonotary.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, who lately carried on business under the name and style of RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS the said RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY has declared himself unable to pay his debts, and it is desirable that his Estate should be vested in Trustees, and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act that a Meeting of Creditors of the said RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY will be held at the Office of Messrs. RIMINGTON & Co., in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of May 1867, at ½ past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees under the provisions of Act XXVII. of 1865 and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate Trustees for the Liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this 1st day of May 1867.
CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Attornies for Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

THE IMPROVED DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE.—An ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private Individuals, an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

The IMPROVED DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE is made to hold six bottles of Soda Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is only Four Annas, it reduces the Soda Water to the cost of Eight Annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda Water, Carbonated Water, &c., &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

Price of the IMPROVED GAZOGENE of the six Soda Water Bottle size. Rs. Twenty. Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders
Twelve White-papered Powders
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders
All enclosed in one hermetically sealed Tin Box
Rs. Three per Box, net Cash.

N. B.—The Three Twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated Water or of Soda Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda Water Bottles.

Care must be taken to keep the powders in a dry place.

Any Water, Wine, or compound Mineral Water intended to be mixed with gas, should be as cold as possible, as the liquids more readily absorb and hold the gas when their temperature is low.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are for Cash only.

Parties wishing to have a Monthly or Quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders, can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.
SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importers.
Rampart Row, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of MORARJEE HEMRAJ of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business at Bombay in the name and style of MORARJEE HEMRAJ an Insolvent.

IN pursuance of Advertisements which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, *Jami-Jamshed*, and the *Bombay Summachar*, on the 11th, 18th, and 25th day of April 1867 a meeting of the CREDITORS of the said MORARJEE HEMRAJ was held on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of May instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of Messrs. KELLY & Co., and the following resolutions were adopted by the meeting :—

1. That Mr. Alfred Swift do take the Chair.

2. That the Estate of Morarjee Hemraj ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees and that an application ought to be made to the High Court for the purpose pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India.

3. That Messrs. Henry Wilson, Rughoonath Narrayen and Dulsookram Hurgovan be appointed Trustees for the Liquidation of such estate that no security be required from such Trustees and that the remuneration of such Trustees be Rupees 2½ per cent. on the Assets realised.
ALFRED SWIFT, Chairman.
Bombay, 1st May 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock noon of WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, for erecting and finishing a Steam Anchor Hoy, and Fire Engine combined to arrive by the Ship "PERSIA."
HENRY MORLAND, Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.
Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 1st May 1867.

THE halves of two Government CURRENCY NOTES were picked up in the Fort Bazar yesterday. The owner may obtain the same on application to the Commissioner of Police.
F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 30th April 1867.

THE BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER LIMITED.—In consequence of the winding up of the FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA, LIMITED, who have hitherto acted as the Agents in Bombay of the Bengal Credit Mobilier Limited, all applications for transfer of the Company's shares must henceforward be made to the undersigned accompanied by the share certificates and transfer deeds, and the amount in stamps of transfer fees, 5 annas per share which will cover return postage.
By order of the Board,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.
Calcutta, 22nd April 1867.

NOTICE.—The attention of the Public is directed to Section 5 of Act XXI. of 1867 (Act for the Licensing of Professions and Trades) and all Parties liable to the Tax are required to take out Licenses and pay for the same.

Licenses under Schedule B and under the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes of Schedule A will be issued by the undersigned at his office No. 30, Apollo Street, and Licenses under the 4th, 5th and 6th classes of the said Schedule will be issued, and the amount of Tax received by the Collectors named below at their respective offices.

Mr. Chintaman Gungadhur Joshi, Superintendent Fort and Colaba Wards.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee, Superintendent Mandvie Ward.

Mr. Balcrishna Sudasiva Bhide, Superintendent Oomerkhady Ward.

Mr. Yadneswer Bulvant Joshi, Superintendent Bhooleswer Ward.

Mr. Bhasker Vesun Fadke, Superintendent Mazagon and Parell.

Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Bhadoorjee, Superintendent Kamateepoora.

Mr. Nurotumdas Hurjeewondas, Superintendent Girgaum, and Malabar Hill.

Mr. Krishnarao Raghoba, Superintendent Mahim.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Special Officer, License Tax.
Office of the Special Officer, License Tax, No. 30, Apollo Street, Fort, 1st May 1867.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1867.

WE congratulate the medical officers of the British Army upon the publication of the new rules regulating their full pay and retiring allowances. These rules have, of course, no application in this country, but we should be glad were the medical officers serving in India granted a rate of remuneration more in keeping with the new scale of home pay than the present niggardly bare pay of their relative rank. Medical officers not serving in India draw a considerably higher rate of pay than is allowed to regimental military officers of corresponding rank, and we have never been able to discover any good reason for their pecuniary position being in this country reversed. The regimental Surgeon ranking with a Major is on home service in receipt of from one shilling and sixpence to four shillings per diem more than the latter. The pay of the Surgeon Major at home is from four to seven shillings per day greater than the daily pay of the Lieutenant Colonel in regimental command. Surgeons of more than fifteen years service are at home paid exactly the same rate as Lieutenant Colonels commanding, namely one pound sterling. In India the regimental Surgeon is paid about seventy pounds a month less than these Lieutenant Colonels. The Indian Surgeon Major who, when on home service, is so much better paid than the latter, is the recipient of a monthly pay less by about forty pounds than the rate drawn by the Lieutenant Colonel Commanding an Anglo-Indian regiment. These facts are certainly anomalous. Is it because the Surgeon or Surgeon Major in charge of an Anglo-British regiment has fewer and less weighty responsibilities out here than at home in comparison with those attaching to the office of regimental commandant that the monthly pay of the one should be so greatly inferior to that of the other? Such a supposition would be simply absurd. No elaborate demonstration is needed for the purpose of showing that in such a climate as this the due performance of a regimental Surgeon's functions of prevention and cure implies the operation of a far higher degree of physical and intellectual strain than is required in the case of the regimental commander. It follows, therefore, that the relative importance of the office of a regimental Surgeon or Surgeon Major is in no way diminished in India, but is on the contrary very decidedly enhanced, and that of all officers attached or belonging to a British regiment serving in this country the one in medical charge thereof, if studious, intelligent, and faithful in the execution of his duties, is certain to undergo the greatest amount of general wear and tear.

Let us now glance at the manner in which one of the higher ranks in the medical department is paid in India. The Inspector General of Hospitals ranks with a Major General. He is at the head of his department in each presidency. To him is entrusted the medical and sanitary administration of an army. In no respect can his post be deemed less responsible, less anxious, or less exacting than the one held by the officer commanding a division, consisting of half a dozen white and black regiments. The one officer is answerable for the health of a whole army, the other for the drill and discipline of one of its divisions. Now, how are these two officers paid? One would imagine that the Inspector General ought not to be paid less than the Major General, however much more he might receive. The truth, however, is, that whilst the Major General is drawing three thousand five hundred rupees a month the Inspector General of British Troops in this presidency may, if he can, rejoice in the inferior monthly salary of two thousand five hundred, or twelve hundred pounds short per annum of the sum pocketed by the former.

In concluding our remarks relative to the manner of payment of two of the most important appointments in the medical department, namely the medical charges of a regiment and of an army, we are naturally led to ask the question, why these appointments should be so invidiously, so unfairly, remunerated. To this question the public as well as the army medical officers have a right to expect some satisfactory reply. But is such a reply in the ingenuity of any one, of the Indian Government itself, to conceive? We think not; and, if not, why in the name of the most stingy justice should the existing iniquitous scale of Indian medical remuneration be permitted to continue one day longer than it can be abolished and replaced by another more creditable to this Government and more liberal towards its medical officers?

THE flower-show with which the new markets were opened, so admirably planned, and so successfully carried out through the exertions of the Municipal Commissioner, was a pretty *fête* on its own account, and of considerable importance as being the first step towards opening out to the public generally what had, up to that time, been a "close borough," *i. e.*, the fruit, vegetable, and meat markets of Bombay. It was, of course, not actually impossible to visit the old markets, but it was very difficult, undesirable, and disastrous in its consequences, being apt to produce a loathing of the gifts of Providence, and a feeling that, though God sent meat, the devil sent market-men as well as cooks, and otherwise manipulated viands till the Christian appetite must be very unscrupulous indeed before it could be brought to accept food so desecrated. The new markets have given a different aspect to affairs, and the show of fruit and vegetables which was so temptingly arranged on the opening day is now very fairly repeated, or represented daily. Though our English senses note the absence of the beautiful and fragrant fruits of our native land, they are gratified by the sight of English vegetables so abundant in quantity, and so excellent in quality, that we feel it can be only owing to the wanton malice of butlers that the odious brinjal and other "country" productions are ever seen upon our table.

A visit to the markets in the early morning is a pleasant way of spending an hour. The din that greets the visitor is only about twice as great as he would hear in an English market hall, and, if he has been in India long enough to know that the slightest business transaction is inseparable from the loudest attainable noise, will not surprise him. Taken by themselves the market, stalls, [illegible] have not much to proclaim that they are in Bombay rather than in Birmingham; imports and exports have given to trade all over the world a certain family likeness, and cauliflowers and cocoanuts may be met with in both places; but the owners of the stalls, and the purchasers of their wares allow of no such semi-delusion. The first, squatting like toads among the fruit or vegetables in which they deal, cannot be mistaken for any thing but what they are, and the frantically gesticulating crowd bears no resemblance to even the most excited of peaceable gatherings at home. The number of coolies with empty baskets, each one anxious that the sahib should make purchases, hoping that he may have the profit of carrying them, will perhaps suggest to the visitor that he should on this one day select for himself the fruit needed for his table. If he attempt to do this he finds at once that it requires much more than the possession of rupees for the transaction; much patience, a stern spirit of bargaining, and, after all is done, a reckless indifference to the fact that he has been cheated, and that when his butler gets to know, as he assuredly will do by some means, what his master has paid for the mangoes and grapes that he brings home, he will rejoice over him with great joy, and raise the prices in his own book accordingly. The absence, not only of tariff, but of any data upon which we can go in the matter of prices, is the great drawback to the advantages of the new markets, and makes them practically as useless to Europeans as the old ones were. We know that our servants overcharge us, so that what they make us pay cannot be taken as the market value of articles, and we know also that a butler may triumphantly, and, we are sorry to say, truthfully assure his master that the sahib cannot give less in the bazaar. There is a way to remedy this, and at the same time to strike a blow at the whole system of bazaar extortion, which is here the bane of domestic life. If there were published weekly in the newspapers a list of the average prices of the best quality of articles brought in the market for daily consumption, beef, mutton, potatoes and other vegetables, and fruits according to their season, rice, sugar, oil and ghee, &c., it would do away with our greatest annoyance to a considerable extent, as then at the worst we might—as long as we chose to allow it—be charged at the rate of the first for the second or third quality, and should be saved the humiliation of paying a rupee after a hard bargain, for something worth not quite a quarter of the sum. At present there is literally no guide for our butlers, but the very unreliable one of each man's conscience, and we find upon enquiry that the price of oil, for example, varies from twenty to thirty per cent. at houses scarcely two miles apart, one man declaring it impossible to buy it for less than eight rupees a maund, and another doing so quite easily for six. A list similar to the one needed is published constantly in many English papers, and house-keepers find its practical value considerable, even in a land where extortion is not the thought uppermost in every salesman's mind; and in this country it would be doubly useful. Our Municipal Commissioner, who has done so much for us, would, in bestowing this boon, add to all the others connected with the markets, and it is much to be hoped that, the subject being brought to his notice, he will, with his usual directness, find the best way of giving it to us.

The meat markets are temporary erections, roomy and airy; that for beef being separated from that for mutton by the road, so that no confusion need arise. Butcher's meat is not a pleasing object, but the fastidious cleanliness extending to everything connected with it, displayed by English butchers, has gone far towards making a fine art of a revolting business. There is here much to be desired in this respect. Mr. Crawford cannot inform the Mohammedan butchers with his own spirit, but if he would use his influence with them so far as to induce them occasionally to scrape the wooden blocks which serve as tables, it would be a step in the right direction. The batrachian squat which is simply amusing among potatoes and cocoanuts becomes disgusting among pieces of beef and mutton, and takes much from the satisfaction which the visitor might otherwise feel in the wholesome appearance of the meat. Vulture-like operations are carried on in corners, but these concern nothing that can be placed upon our table in any guise, and, while it is desirable not to see them, it is not necessary to lay the sight to heart.

On the whole, Bombay ought to be deeply grateful to the Municipal Commissioner for her new markets, and, if he will cause to be added to these the preparation and publication of such a list as we suggest, many time-honoured nuisances must disappear, and his name will be associated with the emancipation of the European population of this place from a worse than Egyptian bondage.

THE *Bangalore Herald* :—We observe that the shoe question is again likely to be brought forward. The Maharajah of Cashmere is reported to have applied to the Supreme Government to insist that every British Officer who may be introduced to him should take off his boots and sit on the floor before him. And again, Mr. Temple is not likely to let the matter rest as his predecessors have done—that is, if we understand anything of his rather tough disposition. Any way, we cannot see the propriety of Englishmen so humbling themselves before native princes. Government shirking a rather disagreeable question has, as yet, done nothing to vindicate the honor of its officers. And it therefore rests with Mr. Temple to put lance in rest and demolish the ugly bugbear, that others before him, have discreetly refused to approach. We are not aware that the Maharajah of Mysore exacts this mark of respect from the Commissioner, or any other Government official, or military officer: and we are persuaded that were the matter represented in a proper light, not even the Nizam would care to object to the custom being done away with. If we mistake not, Mr. Temple is just the man to strongly object to his own dignity being compromised in any way: and we are sure, his countrymen would warmly applaud, and have a still greater respect for him, were he to refuse to appear in stockings before the Nizam. The question is one of much interest, and as luck would have it Mr. Temple by the exercise of a little decision has the opportunity of setting it at rest once and for all, and of thus deserving all sorts of *kudos* at the hands of all Anglo-Indians, official or non-officials.

THE *Englishman* :—There is not, we believe, the slightest truth in a rumour which has gained a slight currency, that the engine-drivers in the East Indian Railway, goaded by Mr. Massey's License Tax, intended to follow the example of their fellow-workmen at home, and strike work, just at the time when Mr. Massey and the rest of the Council were fleeing away to Simla.

THE same :—The Secretary of State for India lately desired the Indian Government to suspend the experiments in the Hooghly with the screw-pile moorings, unless circumstances rendered it in the opinion of Governor-General, inexpedient to follow such a course. The Marine authorities, on the matter being referred to them stated in reply that they were of opinion, there is no reason why the operations connected with the screw-pile moorings should be suspended at the present time.

THE same :—The Egyptian Sanitary Commission at Alexandria have preferred complaints against Commanders of ships, carrying pilgrims from India to Jedda, and other parts of the Red Sea, for being unprovided with bills of health, and for frequently carrying passengers greatly in excess of the number prescribed. The remedy proposed for this state of things is to subject such vessels to inspection at Aden, and to make it compulsory on their captains to carry bills of health.

THE *Friend of India* :—The new Pacific mail steam ship Company, whose steamers run from Hong-Kong to San Francisco, and thence to Panama, New York and Europe, has established an agency in Calcutta to induce Anglo-Indians to go home by China, Japan and America. On 15th May and 15th August the *Colorado* will sail from New York by this route. The charges, exclusive of wines, but including the Panama transit by railway 47½ miles, are 485 dlrs. to New York, 1st, and 340 dlrs. 2nd cabin. To San Francisco the charges are 300 dlrs. and 200 dlrs. respectively. The steerage charge is 170 dlrs. and 100 dlrs. to either place. Between New York and European Ports, the fares are 80 dlrs. to 100 dlrs. in United States gold coin, depending upon the line taken. Arrangements for through tickets are made with the different Companies. The route is most attractive, and the rates seem to be moderate. This line will effect a revolution in the China trade.

THE same :—The Topographical Corps of the Russian Government has been for some time employed in surveying the Kirghis steps, and the vast tract of country lying between Siberia and China. They have marked down the line of road by which caravans travel from the southern regions of Central Asia to the frontiers of the two great empires. The northern part of the Tarbagatai chain of mountains and the valley of the river Borok-houdzir were included in the operations, as well as the country beyond the river Tchou. All the surveys have been mapped on a scale of 250 sagenes (1,750 feet) to the inch; plans of forts have been taken, and the best routes for troops on the march have been carefully noted. The area surveyed in four years comprehends about 300,000 square versts; and the surveyors can now show on their maps an expanse of territory stretching without a break along their Asiatic frontier from the Pacific to the Caspian Sea; from the valley of the Ussuri and the peninsula of Corea to the Ust Urt, Turkestan and Khorassan.

THE same :—The Madras Cinchona Commission, after elaborate experiments, have arrived at the conclusion that the alkaloids hitherto but little valued in Medicine, are scarcely, if at all, inferior as therapeutical agents to quinine. Medium doses of from 8 to 10 grains daily are best. They improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion, and, in many cases, appear to have a marked effect in reducing the size of congested spleens. Relatively speaking no particular superiority of one alkaloid over another has been shown. The sulphate of quinine is, perhaps, the one regarding which there is the least difference of opinion as to its merits. All three are undoubtedly anti-periodic, and capable of controlling paroxysmal fevers. If three pounds of Cinchonine can be obtained at the price of one pound of quinine, great public good would result from the purchase of the larger quantity, as it would enable the Medical Officers to benefit a much larger number. This result is of very great value to all growers of Cinchona and consumers of quinine.

THE *Delhi Gazette* :—The season seems altogether disjointed, especially along the Himalayan range. We some time ago heard of a deep fall of snow at Murree, but felt almost inclined to doubt the information, but we have now undoubted authority for stating that the higher portions of the Dalhousie sanitarium were covered with snow to a depth of two feet on the 17th of April, while a correspondent from Umritsur states that ten days consecutive rain had fallen at Dhurmasala.

THE same :—The spread of cholera amongst the returning pilgrims from Hurdwar is beyond a doubt. We have already mentioned the preventive and repressive measures adopted by the Punjab Government, and shall be glad to hear that they have been so far successful. Many fatal cases are said to have occurred at Jugadree on the right bank of the Jumna, and it is hardly to be wondered at that inhabitants of towns and even villages do their best in preventing the stream passing within their limits. The consequence on the other hand is that the unfortunate pilgrims who had not the means of hurrying on, are put to the greatest inconvenience, being compelled to make greater or lesser detours, while the difficulties to which they are put in obtaining food are thus greatly enhanced.

LATEST NEWS.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

LATEST FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 30TH APRIL.

Arrived Steamer *Emeu* from Hongkong 15th, Singapore 23rd, and Penang 25th April.

News from Japan uninteresting.

The troops levied against Chusin are finally disbanded.

News from China, the Niente have reappeared in great force at the North of the "Yangtz" two villages have been captured and burnt and another laid seige to by rebels near Nanking where much alarm is felt.

The V. and S. Gunboat *Ashnelot* is reported to have bombarded a place in Formosa.

Great preparations been made at Canton to exterminate the Hakkas.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 15TH APRIL.

OPIUM—
Malwa.................dlrs. 740 per chest.
Patna new .... „ 600 „
Do. old............... „ 591 „
Benares .... „ 570 „
EXCHANGE—On London—
Bank Bills, four months' sight... 4s. 5¼d.
Private Bills .... 4s. 6d.
On Calcutta ....Rs. 219
On Bombay .... „ 218½
Bengal Cotton 17 to 21 dlrs. per picul.
Bombay Cotton 22 to 23 dlrs.
Rice no Bengal in Market, Rangoon 1 dlr. and 60 cent to 1 dlr. and 19 cent per picul.
Steamers arrived—*Clan Alpine* and *Thunder* on 5th, *Ottawa* on 8th, *Orissa* on 14th instant.

SHANGHAI, 8TH APRIL.

OPIUM—
Malwa ... . tacls 560 per chest.
Patna new .... „ 455 „
„ old............... „ 442 „
EXCHANGE—
Bank Bills four months' sight... 5s. 10¾d.
Private Bills........................ 5s. 11¼d.
On India ....Rs. 300.

BOMBAY.

BRIGADIER GENERAL G. MALCOLM is posted to the Sind Division of the Army.

THE number of suits filed in the month of April last was 1,943.

FROM a second telegram from the Director of the Indo-European Telegraph, dated the 1st instant, we learn that the Persian line was right.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's steam ship *Busheer* will leave for Malabar Coast and Calcutta on 3rd instant at 10 A. M. precisely.

ON Monday last a line-guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company was killed by the No. 7 up train near No. 2 tunnel on the Thull Ghaut.

THE Director of the Indo-European line reported to Government on Tuesday last, that the direct line was interrupted beyond Bagdad; the interruption on the Persian line still continued.

AT a meeting yesterday of the shareholders of the Royal Bank of India, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit in the chair, it was resolved that the Bank should be wound up voluntarily, and liquidators were appointed.

MR. DANIELL, of the Bombay Civil Service, will act for Mr. Wedderburn as Under-Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Legislative, and Revenue Departments, during his absence to Europe.

DR. HEWLETT yesterday held an inquest at the Jamsetjee Hospital touching the death of a man whose name is not known. Mr. Anderson, Chief Apothecary of the hospital, was of opinion that the deceased died of apoplexy. A verdict was returned accordingly.

BY an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that a meeting of the creditors of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy is called for Wednesday the 8th instant, when it will be proposed to wind up the estate of Mr. Rustomjee under the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865.

FROM 1st May 1866 to 31st March last, 22,436 suits were filed in the Small Cause Court; of these 1,212 were under the extended jurisdiction. During the same period the fees amounted to Rs. 2,65,951-14-6. Out of this sum Rs. 1,53,725-9-9 were expended for the establishment, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,12,226-4-9.

THE Bombay Contract and Building Company, Limited, in liquidation, had filed suits in the Small Cause Court against Tulluckchund Hookumchund, Tricumdass Nurseydass, Wullubjee Madhowjee, Robert Crowley, Nusserwanjee Rustomjee, and William Lee Hudson, for the amounts of calls on shares. The cases were fixed for hearing yesterday before J. O'Leary, Esq.; but as the defendants did not appear in Court, His Honor ordered *alias* summonses to be issued against them, to be returnable on Monday, the 1st July next.

THE last entertainment at the Alhambra is to be given on Saturday first. To-night the performances will be for the exclusive gratification of native ladies and gentlemen, but an entertainment will be given to a general audience tomorrow evening. On Tuesday night there was a very good attendance, and the programme comprised much that was both novel and clever. A really extraordinary performance was that of Mr. Alfred Chapman, who executed what the programme justly calls "his difficult feat of dressing while balancing on his head." But altogether the entertainment is one worth seeing.

IN a case tried yesterday before the Acting First Judge of the Small Cause Court, Ewart Latham and Co. were plaintiffs, and Veersey Assaria, the defendant. The action was to recover the sum of Rs. 846 being the principal, and Rs. 54-15-10 interest thereon at nine per cent., making a total of Rs. 900-15-10, due on a bill of exchange for £650, dated 10th January, 1866, and payable six months after sight drawn by defendant on the firm of Messrs. Bomonjee Framjee Cama and Co. of London, against the shipment of certain goods. His Honor struck off the cause for want of jurisdiction. Mr. Hore appeared for plaintiffs; and Mr. Thacker for the defendant.

THE British ship *Edwin Fox* has been chartered by Government to convey Her Majesty's troops for England. This vessel is expected to leave Bombay in a day or two. The following officers and troops will embark for the above port to-morrow :—

Brevet Major E. A. Carmichael, 95th Foot, in Command; Assistant Surgeon Cullen, M.D., 3rd Dragoon Guards, in medical charge; Captain W. H. Lucas, 109th Foot, Lieut. B. H. Vidal, 1st Battalion 4th Foot; 148 invalids and time-expired men, 11 women, and 32 children of H. M.'s various regiments.

THE adjourned meeting of the creditors of Morarjee Hemraj was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Kelly and Co.; Mr. Alfred Swift occupied the chair. A rough balance-sheet laid before the meeting showed the liabilities of the insolvent to amount to Rs. 11,06,287, the assets being estimated at Rs. 1,77,350. It was resolved to wind up the affairs of the insolvent under Act XXVIII. of 1865, and that Messrs. Henry Wilson, Ragoonath Narrayen, and Dulsookram Hurgovum were appointed trustees of the estate at the usual remuneration of two and a half per cent.

YESTERDAY Mr. Aitken, Member of the Harbour and Pilotage Board, and Lieutenant Morland, the Secretary visited the Light House which is being erected by the Harbour Board on the Island of Kenery. The building, which is now nearly completed, except the plastering, presents a bold and effective appearance when viewed from the westward, so that it will be easily distinguishable at a great distance; considerable credit is due to Messrs. Swan, Musgrave, and Ellison, for the design, as well as for the solid and workman-like way in which the work has been carried out. The whole of the lantern and light apparatus arrived some time since by the P. and O. steamer, and has been safely delivered on the Island, and is now being erected by Mr. Curby who was sent out from England for this purpose. The lantern floor and light apparatus are supported on wrought-iron girders. The lantern floor will be covered with black and white marble, so as to prevent dust being formed and injuring the glass portion of the optical apparatus. The lantern is already fixed, and the other work is being rapidly proceeded with, so that every thing may be ready and in working order some time before the 1st June on which day it is to be lighted for the first time.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MANOCKJEE SHAPOORJEE KAKA.

THE hearing of this case was resumed by Sir Charles Sargent yesterday morning.

Mr. Pigot was heard in reply, on the point as to whether the insolvent (for whom he appeared) had made false statements in his schedule in regard to Heerjee Jehangeer Readymoney having been a partner with him in the firm of Muncherjee Heerjee and Co. He apprehended that the question which His Lordship intended to decide was whether the insolvent had brought himself within the meaning of sec. 50 of the Insolvent Act. The evidence, he considered, presented rather a balance of probability than anything else, such was the nature of the contracidtions that had taken place; but even if His Lordship should on the evidence decide against his client, he would contend, as he had done on the first day of the hearing, that the matters at present in dispute were not such as were contemplated by the Act in the section referred to. The learned counsel proceeded to consider the question of the correctness of the allegation made by the insolvent in his schedule, to the effect that some secret deeds had been executed by which Heerjee Jehangeer became a partner with the insolvent.

After having spoken at considerable length and endeavoured to show that the probabilities were in favour of the insolvent's statement, Mr. Pigot was interrupted by

The Honble Commissioner, who said he did not think it necessary to hear the learned counsel further, as he had come to a conclusion which was not likely to be altered by anything further he might hear, and the grounds of which, he thought, would not be objected to by the learned gentleman.

The Commissioner, in giving his decesion on the point at issue, said : The hearing of this case has been extended over so many days that I have had ample time to come to a decision upon it, and I feel that nothing would be gained by my postponing my judgment. I cannot, moreover, shut my eyes to the fact that the investigation involves issues of the greatest moment to both parties—on the one side the liability of the opposing creditor to the debts of the insolvent firm, and on the other the liability of the insolvent to the penalties of the 50th section of the Insolvent Act under circumstances which, if proved, would justify the Court in inflicting the severest punishment—and that both will, therefore, wish to be relieved from their anxiety. In addition, the very nature of the decision I have arrived at renders it more convenient for the reasons I shall afterwards mention, that I should not enter at length into the grounds for that decision. The case comes before the Court upon the opposition of two of the creditors Cowasjee Jehangir, and Heerjee Jehangir, who oppose the discharge upon the ground of the insolvent's having made false statements in the schedule of the partnership books, and so rendered himself liable to penal consequences under the 50th section of the Insolvency Act. I do not think it necessary to read what those particular statements are. It is sufficient for me to say that having regard to the probabilities of this matter, arising from the nature of the case and having regard to the evidence which has been given, I cannot come to a conclusion free from all reasonable doubts, that the statements made by the insolvent are false; and inasmuch as I am called upon to put in force the penal sections of the Act, I should not be justified in coming to a decision of guilty against the insolvent,—for in effect, that is what it would amount to. My reason for not giving a detailed judgment and stating at length the grounds of my decision is, that inasmuch as this matter must be the subject, I presume, of a civil suit to determine whether Heerjee Jehangir was a partner or not, I think that any remarks I might make now, might tend to prejudice either one party or the other in the investigation which will then take place. I think it tends less to prejudice that investigation if I do not give my reasons. This application to put in force the penal sections of the Act must therefore be dismissed, upon the ground that there are grave doubts in the matter; and each party must pay his own costs. I regret that so much vuluable time of the court should have been taken up in an investigation producing so little result; but it has been unavoidable from the course taken in the first instance.

Mr. Pigot : There are no other opposing creditors, my Lord, and I ask for the insolvent's discharge.

Mr. McCulloch said there were other grounds of objection. This was only the first of a series.

His Lordship : I am not sitting in insolvency now, and the case will now go before Sir Joseph Arnould.

On the application of Mr. McCulloch, the exhibits were ordered to be retained in charge of the officer of the Court.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE committee of shareholders of the Bank of Bombay met at the Bank's offices yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of deliberating with the Directors (two of whom—Mr. G. M. Stewart and Mr. Alexander Brown—were present) as to the best means of reconstructing the Bank. The meeting lasted from half-past three till half-past five o'clock. The Hon'ble George Foggo was in the chair.

The draft of a scheme for reconstruction, based on the propositions that had been made at the meeting on Friday last, was submitted by one of the Directors; and after having been fully discussed and slightly amended it was unanimously approved "as an alternative to the proposal for amalgamation with the Bank of Bengal."

It is as follows :—

DRAFT SCHEME FOR FORMATION OF NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

Name. New Bank of Bombay.

Capital.—Rupees one crore in 20,000 shares of Rupees 500 each. First issue, 10,000 shares.

Constitution and objects.—Similar to the present Bank as amended by recent enactments.

Creation of Capital.—Subscriptions to be immediately invited from the present shareholders and the public for the first issue of 10,000 shares, at par, in the allotment of which the said shareholders shall have the preference to the extent of one share for every two shares now held by them, the shares not taken up by them to be allotted to the public, the application from whom shall be considered according to priority, 5 per cent or Rs. 25 per share to be paid on application for shares (to be invested in Government paper in the names of two members of the provisional committee, pending the formation of the New Bank). The sum of Rs. 225, being the balance of Rs. 250 per share, to be paid on allotment (which will probably be made on or about the 1st day of July next) and the further sum of Rs. 250 (making up the full amount of Rs. 500 per share) to be paid in two months after allotment. Payments on these shares are to be made in cash, alike by the shareholders and the public, and interest at the rate of five per cent shall be allowed on all payments made in advance. If the monies due on allotment be not paid within ten days the allotment will be cancelled and the deposit money will be forfeited, and on all sums due interest will be charged at a rate not less than 12 per cent per annum. The remaining 10,000 shares of the new capital shall be reserved for the holders of shares in the present Bank of Bombay at the time when the allotment of the said balance of shares shall be made, in the proportion of one new share for two old shares. The last mentioned allotment shall be made when the assets realised from the old Bank shall, after providing for all its liabilities, amount to the sum of ten lakhs of rupees, when the sum of Rs. 100 shall be credited on each share so allotted, and further sums of Rs. 100 per share shall be credited from time to time on the said shares as and when the surplus assets realised from the old Bank shall be sufficient for that purpose. It shall be competent for the Directors to enforce payment of any balance due on the shares forming the second issue at the expiration of two years from the formation of the new Bank, by a call on the holders of the said shares. If the assets of the old Bank prove more than sufficient to provide for the payment in full of the amount due on the second issue of shares, the balance shall be returned to the holders of shares forming the second issue. The present Bank shall be placed in voluntary liquidation, and shall hand over to the New Bank of Bombay all the current and deposit accounts of the old Bank with sufficient cash and approved assets to cover the same, save as to deposit account of Government, in respect of which separate arrangements are to be made. The New Bank of Bombay shall allow the old Bank interest on all balances from time to time standing to credit of the latter in account with them, at the rate of 5 per cent. and shall be entitled to charge interest at the highest rate current for all advances made by them and standing to debit of the said account.

This plan proceeds on the assumption that Government will consent to transfer their deposit account to the new Bank for a fixed period and on terms favourable to the proprietors, and also to continue their interest therein as shareholders."

The meeting decided to take immediate steps with a view to obtaining an interview as soon as possible with His Excellency the Governor and his Council for the purpose of ascertaining what course Government would feel disposed to take in the event of the Bank being reconstructed in accordance with the above scheme.

We believe that Mr. Dickson of the Bank of Bengal is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next; and the Directors will then hear what proposals he has to submit. In the meantime the Directors are anxious (as will be seen from an advertisement published in another column) to ascertain the views of shareholders, and indeed of persons who are not shareholders but who might be willing to subscribe new capital if the Bank were reconstructed. If there is a readiness shown to raise the capital that would be required, the hands of the Directors would be strengthened in their negotiations with Mr. Dickson, and a more favourable proposal for amalgamation might be the result. When the schemes have been finally matured, the shareholders of the Bank will be called together and left to exercise their choice.

The draft scheme for reconstruction perhaps requires this explanation, that although the present shareholders would be allowed a preference, proportionate with the number of their shares, in the allotment of the first issue of shares in the new Bank, it would still be competent for them to apply, with the public generally for additional allotments.

THE DIRECTORS OF A BANK PUNISHED FOR FRAUD.

A CASE of considerable public interest was heard before Sir Richard Couch, the Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Newton at the Appellate Court on the 23rd April, in [redacted] Gopaldass, Tapidass Bhugwan Cursondass appealed from upon them as directors the Broach Bank and Fi Limited, by Mr. J. R. Na Assistant Session Judge of pellants, with five other dire were originally committed Cooverjee Cowasjee, full at Broach, on two charges, viz. January 1865 and August 186 mitted criminal breach of t monies entrusted to them as di and that they had thereb offence punishable under s Indian Penal Code; and th the abovementioned periods, minal breach of trust unde the Code. One of the appe Cursondass, an inspector and agent of the Bank at Bombay, was charged with abetment of the above offence. The charge was amended by the Senior Assistant Session Judge. The trial commenced on the 1st October 1866 and lasted more than a month. Five of the prisoners were discharged; but the three appellants were found guilty on the second charge and each of them sentenced to undergo three years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 10,000 each; or in default of payment of fine to be further imprisoned for nine months each. Mr. Naylor, in a very long and ealborate finding in the case, remarked :—"The offences thus brought home to three of the accused are such as to call for the severest punishment which it is in my power to inflict. The wide-spread loss, if not ruin, which the conduct of those concerned in the direction of this Bank was likely to cause to the numerous shareholders, and the extreme danger to the community that would arise if such offences escaped signal and exemplary punishment, are circumstances that cannot be overlooked in dealing with the offenders."

At the hearing of the appeal against the above sentence, Mr. Green, acting Legal Remembrancer, and Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradass, Government pleader, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Mr. Nanabhai Hurridass, for the appellants.

The learned Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court on the appeal, said that in this case in which there was considerable discussion at the bar, and which was adjourned several times, four principal objections were taken to the conviction, viz., 1, that the Judge refused to summon a witness for the defence; 2, that he compelled the prisoner Nanabhai Cursondass to give evidence as a witness; 3, that the conviction and sentence were not such as could be passed without confirmation; 4, and that the conviction was not supported by the evidence. With reference to the third objection, the Court did not think that the Judge exceeded his jurisdiction in awarding the sentence, and it had been so held by this Court in several previous cases. With regard to the objection on the ground of irregularity His Lordship thought that it was not right and just that a person, really guilty, should escape punishment for such an irregularity as had occurred in this case, for it would be opposed to the express intention of the Legislature. It was wisely provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure that a conviction should not be set aside on account of an irregularity in the proceedings unless it be such as to affect the merits of the case or so prejudice the accused as to cause a failure of justice. In this case, therefore, His Lordship thought it would not be right to acquit the prisoners against whom evidence was given by a fellow-prisoner, which could not be said to contribute to their conviction. With regard to the first objection, two answers, if not three, could be given, viz., that there was not such an application made to the Judge as he would be bound by law to hear; and that the application should, as far as possible, be made in a formal way. As to the amendment of the charge, the Court thought it was not of such a nature as to require the prisoners to offer fresh evidence in their defence; and that it did not take them by surprise. Coming to the second objection, His Lordship remarked that, without discussing what the law might have been in England, or what it was before the Code of Criminal Procedure in the Mofussil, it was abundantly clear that the proceeding of the Judge (in examining the prisoner Nanabhai as a witness on behalf of the prisoners) was opposed to the intention of the Legislature, as appeared from the Code itself. The proceeding of the Judge in not only allowing, but obliging, him to be examined as a witness was most irregular, and His Lordship regretted that such a course was adopted by him without giving sufficient consideration to the point. But, was the irregularity such as to affect the merits of the case and cause of failure of justice? Nanabhai's evidence, as far as the present prisoners were concerned, was to no purpose and it could as well be struck off from the proceedings. Mr. Hayllar, who had conducted the case with great ability, candidly admitted that the evidence of Nanabhai did not prejudice his client. The Court held that the irregularity in this instance did not vitiate the proceeding. His Lordship remarking that he should be sorry if the decision in this case should at all tend to encourage such irregularities. With regard to the last objection, His Lordship observed that the general nature of the case appeared to be this.

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These persons, taking advantage of the exciting times, joined together and embarked in a speculative concern. They named their Company the Broach Bank and Finance Corporation, a very wide term, indeed, giving utmost latitude to the directors. Then came a significant fact. As soon as the money is paid in by the shareholders, the directors borrow it and use it for their own purposes, giving as securities for the same hoondies of longer usances than ordinary, showing thereby that they were not hoondies but mere promissory notes. In the case of several the call on shares allotted to them were paid from sums borrowed from the Bank; and looking at all the surrounding circumstances, it appeared suspicious that a large sum of money should have been borrowed by such a small body of men as these directors for the purposes of speculation, within a short time from the date of opening the Company. Subsequent transactions confirmed this suspicion. His Lordship here alluded to the resolution of the directors, by which the debt due from directors was liquidated by taking shares of this very Company at one per cent. discount, at a time when they were unsaleable in the market. This in itself, the Court was of opinion, amounted to a criminal breach of trust. There was another transaction which led to a similar conclusion: 150 shares of the Company were taken from the prisoner Nanabhai in part payment of the claim the Company had against him. To His Lordship's mind it appeared to be a dishonest transaction. The evidence in the case was sufficient to show that a criminal breach of trust was committed by the directors, and that Nanabhai abetted the same. Looking at the whole evidence, the Court thought the prisoners were guilty of the offence of which they had been convicted. His Lordship could not say that this Court would have passed the same sentence had they tried the case in the first instance; but he was not disposed to mitigate the sentence passed by the Judge. His Lordship wished the parties to understand that he did not think there was any hope of remission of the sentence by an application elsewhere. It was a proper sentence and, therefore, this Court refused to interfere with it. The appeal was rejected.

FORT POLICE COURT.—1st May.

(Before R. B. Barton, Esq.)

Cheating.—Duttoo Mohunram and Sewcurn Megraj, Marwarries, were charged with cheating Hajee Abba Therra, a piece goods merchant, and thereby dishonestly inducing him to deliver to them a quantity of goods of the value of Rs. 925.

Mr. Chapple appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Atmaram Jugonnath for the prisoners.

The prosecutor keeps a piece goods' merchant's shop near Jackeria's Mosque and did not know the prisoners. Thursday, the 25th April, the first prisoner went to his shop in company with another man, and said he wanted to buy certain goods. He looked at, approved of, and finally selected 210 packages of goods, of the value of Rs. 925. The packages were being lifted up from the shop and about to be sent away with the prisoner's friend, when the prosecutor demanded the payment of the money. The prisoner then said we had a note for Rs. 1,000 at his master's shop and asked prosecutor to send a man with him with Rs. 75, to whom he (prisoner) would give the note for Rs. 1,000 and receive the Rs. 75. The prosecutor accordingly sent his mehta with Rs. 75, instructing him to give the amount to prisoner and receive from him the note for Rs. 1,000. The mehta not returning to the shop for some hours, prosecutor went in search of him and finally saw him in a house in Gulalwady sitting near the second prisoner. The metha then informed the prosecutor that the second prisoner received the Rs. 75 from him, and giving a key to the first prisoner, who was there at the time, desired him to go and fetch the note for Rs. 1,000; but that he had not returned. The second prisoner told prosecutor that the goods had been sent to his factory and assured him that he would pay his metha in a short time. Relying upon that assurance, the prosecutor left the place, but on going to his shop in the evening, he learned that the mehta had not returned with the money. He went out to look for him and met on the road. In consequence of what the mehta said, a report was made to the police and the prisoners were taken into custody. No trace of the missing goods had yet been obtained.

The prosecutor and his mehta were examined and the case was postponed until Wednesday next.

MAZAGON POLICE.—1st May.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Aggravated Assault.—Luxamon Balloo, Limba Mittoo, and Bapoo Mina, were charged with assaulting one Deewa Ramsee.

Last night at about 9 o'clock complainant was returning from his work, when he saw the prisoners coming out of a liquor shop. The second prisoner at once commenced to abuse him, and then he and the first prisoner caught hold of him round his body, and the third prisoner lifted a stick to strike him with. He defended himself from the blow by raising his left arm. On an alarm being raised a policeman came to the spot and the prisoners were appehended. Complainant was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital where splints where tied to his arm, which [illegible] that he could not perform his ordinary [illegible].

After the examination of one more witness His Worship [illegible] the case for further investigation till Wednesday next. The prisoners were bound over in their own [illegible] in the sum of Rs. 500.

LAW.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Tuesday, 30th April.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent.)

AN INTERESTING CASE.

The Bombay Finance Corporation vs. Edward Chapple.

[illegible] brought to recover the sum of [illegible] (and interest), alleged to be due by [illegible] on a promissory note for Rs. 8,000 [illegible] April 1865, and a second promissory [illegible] 3,000 dated 10th May 1865. The Bombay Finance Corporation being now in liquidation, the suit was prosecuted by the liquidators of the Company.

The first promissory note was as follows :—

Bombay, 29th April 1865.

On demand I promise to pay to the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) or order the sum of Rs. eight thousand only for value received, collaterally secured by the deposit and assignment of the securities noted on back thereof.

Edward Chapple, Lieut. 95th Regiment,
Clarendon Hotel.

(*Endorsed.*)

Securities within referred to—20 shares in the Mofussil Finance, 10 shares in Indo-Egyptian Bank, and 5 shares in the Bombay Bazaar Company.—Rs.1,800.

The other note was as follows :

Bombay, 10th May 1865.

On demand we jointly and severally promise to pay to the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) or order the sum of Rs. three thousand only for value received, collaterally secured by the deposit and assignment of the securities noted on the back hereof.

Edward Chapple, Lieut. 95th Regiment,
Clarendon Hotel, Byculla.

(Endorsed on the back) securities within referred to—60 shares in the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited.)

"Fixed loan agreements," bearing the same dates as the notes, and in respect of the same sum, were also produced by the plaintiffs. The following is a copy of the first of them, the other being similarly worded :—

Bombay, 29th April 1865.

In consideration of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) having at the time of the execution of this agreement lent and advanced to me the sum of Rs. 8,000 upon the deposit and terms hereinafter mentioned, I hereby agree with the said Corporation to pledge and deposit with and to them 20 shares in the Mofussil Finance, 10 shares in the Indo-Egyptian Bank, and 5 shares in the Bombay Bazaar Company, amounting to Rs. 7,000, of which particulars are annexed, and in case I shall not at the expiration of —— days from this date or at the expiration of three days' notice, such notice expiring at any date prior to the due date of this agreement, repay the said sum of Rs. 8,000 to the said Bank and its head-office in Bombay, together with interest thereon from this date at the rate of —— per cent. per annum. —— I authorize the manager or acting manager for the time being of the said Corporation at Bombay (in whose discretion it shall be, whether and when and how) to sell the said securities or any of them; and out of the net proceeds to retain the said principal sum and interest thereon at the said rate of —— per cen. per annum for the period of —— days, or for any period this agreement may have been in force, such period not exceeding —— days, and also interest on the said principal sum at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the expiration of the said period of —— days, until liquidation or payment in full. And I further agree to pay the said Corporation any deficiency there may be on such sale as aforesaid of either principal or interest of the said loan or of the rate last mentioned.

Edward Chapple, Lieut. 95th Regiment,
Residence Clarendon Hotel.

Particulars of securities.—20 shares in the Mofussil Finance, 10 shares in the Indo-Egyptian Bank, and 5 shares in the Bombay Bazaar Company.

The notes referred to are as follows :—

Rs. 8,000.

Mr. Taylor conducted the case on behalf of the plaintiffs, and Mr. Pigot appeared for the defendant.

The defence set up will be understood from the evidence given by Mr. Chapple (the defendant), which was as follows :—

Mr. Chapple stated that, when he signed the notes, there was no sum mentioned in either of them. The one dated 29th April bore that date at the time he signed it, but the other (that which now purported to have been executed on 10th May) had no date upon it then. On the 10th May, 1865 he was not in Bombay. There was no date, either, on the form of application for a loan, now dated 10th May 1865, nor was there anything filled in the body of it at the time he signed it. The other form was also blank, excepting that it bore the date 29th April 1865. The shares now specified as securities in these forms belonged to Mr. Knee, the manager of the Bombay Finance Corporation. The four blank documents were all signed on Saturday 29th April, in the office of the Bombay Finance Corporation. Mr. Knee had previously told him that he wanted a couple of thousand rupees to pay calls on some shares, which would be forfeited if the calls were not paid, and also asked him if he would sign an application to the Directors of the Corporation for a loan to him. He said nothing about promissory notes. Witness was not aware he had signed any notes till he saw them in Mr. Kelly's office. Mr. Knee told him at the time, that he had plenty of security to offer the Directors, and that the Directors would satisfy witness that the signing of the documents was a mere matter of form. He explained to him that the Directors did not like to advance money to him in his own name, as the shareholders might object, Mr. Knee being the manager of the Corporation. Witness told Mr. Knee that if the Directors assured him it was a mere matter of form, he would have no objection to sign the documents. Mr. Knee then asked him to come to his office and see the Directors—which he accordingly did, and the Directors he saw were Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla and that person's brother-in-law, whose name he did not at present remember. These Directors told him Mr. Knee had deposited sufficient security, and that the signing of the papers was a mere matter of form. They also said that they did not care to advance the money in Mr. Knee's own name, as the shareholders might say the manager of the Company was favoured. They said they would settle the loan between themselves and Mr. Knee, and it was distinctly understood that no money was to be advanced to witness. Not a single pie was given to him. All this occurred a few days before the 29th April, the date on which he signed the documents. On that day he went to Mr. Knee's office, and Mr. Knee said to him—"As you are leaving for Poona to-night, you had better sign these documents now." He put the papers, one over the other, before him, and witness signed them. There was no sum mentioned in any of them. Witness left for Poona that night, and afterwards saw in the newspapers that Mr. Knee had ceased to be manager of the Bombay Finance Corporation. He thereupon wrote to Mr. Knee asking him to return the loan agreements, and the answer he received was as follows :—

The Clarendon, 21st May, 1865.

Hearing you were in Bombay I expected the pleasure of seeing you, then receiving a second letter from you stating you would be here on the 21st. I thought it best defer all until I saw you, so don't be savage and fancy all sorts of unkind things. * * * * * *

Now regarding the loan papers you were kind enough to sign for me, I regret very much matters have since turned up that I should have used them. As it stands they are among the securities of the Finance; and my connexion with that Company ceased on Saturday the 13th. The public accountant was called on by me, but the directors sent him away. They wanted to fiddle with the books; I would not consent; this led to the break up. The loans you have signed for me have security deposits against each, and I fancy it will be many months ere they finish winding up, as the shareholders I hear are determined to take the matter into Court with respect to the little bill, and until the winding up and the securities are sold showing the deficiency, no one could be asked to do so. The directors, the accountant, and all know the loans are not yours—in fact the suggestion arose from the directors themselves that I should get another name in place of my own, I should much like to have talked all this over with you but will write more fully from England.

I enclose a letter showing the transactions are mine not yours, and if you wish it, I will execute any formal document you think best. I hope if you hear that the directors are saying unkind things of me, you will not let it go unreplied to. You remember my telling you about 11 Frere shares B. L. (Burjorji Lywalla) had purchased for himself of the Eastern Financial and wanted me to take them on the Finance account; I refused and he stated he knew nothing of the transaction. In fact they have proved themselves the most despicable vagabonds, and I hope they will get their deserts. * * *

Very faithfully yours,

Edward Chapple, Esq., Poona. Philip Knee.

A document in the following terms was enclosed in that letter :—

"This is to certify that the two loan agreements entered into by Edward Chapple, Esq., with the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are for and on behalf of myself and moreover the said Edward Chapple has neither liability or interest in the said loans—of this fact the directors and accountant are well aware the loan agreements were entered into by Edward Chapple to oblige me. The directors suggesting that it ~~would be~~ better before winding up to get the loan changed from my name to the name of somebody not connected with the Finance.

"Philip Knee, Manager.
"Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited.)
12th May 1865."

His Lordship said that what had been called applications for a loan appeared on his examining them to be merely admissions that something had been lent and that security had been deposited.

Examination continued: Witness had no further communications with the Directors on this subject after Mr. Knee went to England, and had no communication with the liquidators in regard to it before the action was commenced. Mr. Knee received the loan from the Directors before the documents were signed by witness; and what was done was merely to substitute witness's name for that of Mr. Knee. He believed indeed that Mr. Knee received the money about six weeks before the papers were signed. What the Directors told him was that the signing was a mere matter of form; that he would never hear anything more about it; and that there was sufficient security deposited for the loan.

The Judge: Perhaps they meant that it was a mere matter of form, *because* there was sufficient security deposited.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taylor, Mr. Chapple said that at the time of the transaction he was staying at the same hotel with Mr. Knee, whose acquaintance he had made there. He never learned from the Directors or from Mr. Knee himself that the money had been paid to the latter before the 29th April; but Mr. Bendir, who subsequently examined the books of the Corporation, told him it had been advanced six weeks before.

His Lordship considered it would be necessary to have the books produced.

Mr. Taylor said they would be brought in a short time.

His Lordship said it seemed to him at present that the defendant stood in the position of a surety at least, for, as he understood, the Directors had said that the reason why the signing was a mere matter of form was that sufficient security had been deposited; and the inference from this was, that the notes were intended to be of the nature of further security.

Mr. Chapple: No, my Lord, they stated that they would arrange it all with Mr. Knee. They merely wanted that Mr. Knee's name should not appear before the shareholders.

Mr. Taylor: They did not promise not to sue in case Mr. Knee went away?

Mr. Chapple: No.

One of the books of the Corporation was produced, and it showed that on the 26th February 1865 Rs. 8,000 was paid to Mr. Knee, and on the 17th March Rs. 3,000.

His Lordship asked Mr. Taylor, under these circumstances, where was the consideration for the notes. There appeared to have been none, for the money was actually paid to Mr. Knee in February and March. He considered that the onus of proof now fell upon Mr. Taylor. It was for him to establish that consideration had been given for the notes.

Juggonath Shunker, formerly a clerk in the employment of the Corporation, was called by Mr. Taylor. He stated that Mr. Knee gave promissory notes for the two advances entered in the book, at their respective dates, and that on Mr. Chapple's notes being received the former were given back to Mr. Knee.

Mr. Pigot: He took them back.

There were no other witnesses.

His Lordship said it was clear there had been no consideration given for Mr. Chapple's notes, and that they had merely taken the place of those originally given by Mr. Knee. In respect of the notes which were the subject of this suit there was no money paid either to Mr. Chapple himself, or to Mr. Knee at Mr. Chapple's request. It was a mere gratuitous signing of two notes which were to be put in the place of Mr. Knee's notes, without any consideration passing whatever. There having been no consideration the plaintiffs could not sue, and therefore the decree must be for the defendant with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE RUIN OF BOMBAY."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In the endeavour to fix the charge of the "ruin of Bombay" upon the proper dilinquent, I do not think that any hair-splitting arguments are necessary. The share that the Press of Bombay had in this business has become a matter of history, and cannot therefore be altered by a reference to this paragraph or that sentence written long since. On the broad policy it cannot be doubted that the friends of speculation were opposed by the *Gazette* and supported by the *Times of India*. The writings of the *Gazette* tended to make the promoters of our public companies uncomfortable and to prove their schemes suspicious. The writings of the *Times of India* were calculated to render these promoters comfortable, to spare their blushes, and to give vitality to their schemes in the share-market.

If there had been no *Times of India* in 1863 and 1864, Promoters of public companies would have been deprived of their "fulcrum," upon which to exercise a leverage. If there had been no *Bombay Gazette* in 1863 and 1864, these same Promoters would have raised their fulcrum even higher than they did, and withal would have succeeded in maintaining a mesmeric influence upon Government until the establishment of many of those great schemes of "enterprize," of which the flats reclamation is the happiest type.

It is of consequence to enquire what a united press might have done had a ruinous speculation been stoutly opposed. For instance, the Church gate writer is pleased to say that the "vehement" writings of the *Gazette* inflamed the public mind and made the people mad to secure Back Bay shares at any price. Now if the *Gazette* had committed itself to the approving policy of the *Times of India*, are we to suppose that Back Bay shares would not have been advanced to a ridiculous premium? The advanced premium which these shares assumed was due to the action taken by the chief speculators in hoarding them up, and inducing their friends to purchase them at heavy prices, while they were instrumental in influencing the Banks to advance the necessary capital. All the writing in the world would have been inoperative against this system of influencing the sharemarket except by denouncing the false system of loans and the false position of Promoters and Directors of public companies. There never was a time when "men" not "measures," or both "measures and men," deserved the untempered lash of the journalist than when these things were being done. Does any man believe that while the tide of fortune flowed onwards the *Times of India* would have made common cause with the *Gazette* in denouncing speculation generally? Would the world not have said that it was turning round upon its friends? Would not its very friends have taunted it for such desertion while they stood amazed at its ingratitude? It costs nothing to level a lance at a prostrate foe; nay it is magnanimous to do so in these days: at all events it is safe, and may be profitable. Who are the prostrate ones? Men who, however great and wealthy they may have been in 1863, have not a farthing to call their own in 1867. To tie the policy of a newspaper to the fortunes of such men must be journalistic suicide. And the public are sobered now, and will not tolerate the old game of puffing up doubtful companies, it is therefore becoming to fall back into the ranks of the opposing party, and pretend to engage in deadly conflict with men who have been twice vanquished and doubled up in their own devices; to pretend that one was always fighting under the banner of public interest, and to call out with stentorian lungs, "oh you blackguards, you shall receive no quarter", lest one's own former opinions might come to be suspected. I like this way of appearing on the defensive, it smacks so strongly of prudence, and may possibly deceive some people; indeed it may possibly deceive one's self.

There was a good deal written against the Back Bay scheme, and against other no less shameless schemes in 1864 and 1865, by men who did not occupy the Editorial chair. For every line that appeared against these schemes in the *Times of India*, fifty appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*. This is nothing in itself, but does it not show the quarter in which the anti-speculators and anti-humbugs considered their remarks would be received with approval, and where that approval would be avowed by publicity? If the *Times of India* had been opposed to rash speculation in 1863, 1864, and 1865, is it not inexplicable why it did not secure other opinions as well as its own? To run with the hare and hold with the hounds is a faith which no man need be very proud to confess openly, and yet if the *Times of India* believed in its heart that the Back Bay Scheme was a juggle, it took a singular way to manifest its belief. Do you remember the publication of the virtuous paragraph which appeared in the Church gate newspaper when the first acre of Back Bay had been reclaimed, and how joyfully the news was communicated to the lucky possessors of the shares? The number of days and hours occupied in completing this precious bit of reclamation, were duly noted and chorused over. Was ever such humbug heard? The shares had then been just allotted and the allottees were happy beyond measure. What more natural than that some of them should have been desirous of showing their gratitude by breaking out into song?

Sir, the "ruin of Bombay" was accomplished by instrumentality outside the press, though a portion of the press had a hand in it, partly by the exhibition of a more than mortal virtue, and partly by a neglect of duty. The renewed discussion of this subject will brighten up as it were the colours in the somewhat bedimmed picture of speculation. To a pen such as mine, the task of disturbing bygones and of beheading the lifeless, has no charms, though I love the active conflict as much as any man. I refuse the duty. The mischiefs resulting from renewed encounter must be laid at the door of those who refuse to seek safety in silence when it is manifestly their best resource.

SPECTATOR,

BOMBAY HARBOUR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Since first becoming acquainted with the island and harbour of Bombay, some few years ago, I have watched with great interest the discussions which have taken place from time to time on the various works of improvement that have been brought forward. The fate of some of the reclamation works has been exactly that which was predicted in your journal from the outset. This is a most fortunate thing for Bombay Harbour, the integrity of which was at one time seriously threatened in more ways than one. Bombay has much to be thankful for in being delivered from those reclamation schemes, which would have ruined the harbour for all time. It is impossible, however, to exonerate from blame the engineers who had the *advising of Government* in these works; they must have examined the matter very cursorily or not at all, for they ought to have been well aware of the utter impracticability of some of these reclamation works that were projected, especially in the Back Bay.

There are two important questions still agitating your great city, on which much has already been said, and on which much more is still likely to be said before either matter is settled, namely, the "*Drainage*" and the "*Docks*." From a speech the other day at a meeting on the Drainage question, it appears that this subject was referred to Mr. Hawkshaw, *the eminent Engineer*, who, after keeping the papers a year and a half, gave *no opinion* on the matter. This was not surprising, considering that Mr. Hawkshaw is chiefly *eminent* as a Railway Engineer, though latterly he has got some of the late Mr. Rendel's Harbour to finish for the Home Government. The wonder is, that he was not candid enough to return the Plans as Robert Stephenson did on more than one occasion, with the remark "you had better go to so and so" (naming some Engineer), "it is not in my line at all."

Your correspondent Q (whose admirable letters on public works frequently occupy your columns) has put forth an idea for utilising the sewage of Bombay—he does not give the details of his proposal, but it is easy to understand that he means to convert the matters in suspension into a dry poudrette.

In 1849 and for several years subsequent to that time, when the great question of the drainage of the Metropolis of England occupied so much attention amongst Engineers and Chemists, many took the trouble to investigate the value of concentrated sewage water, and the results obtained were very decisive on the subject. Conjointly with Professor Volcker, the Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, I instituted some very careful and elaborate experiments. Dr. Volcker was a pupil of Liebig's, and we had means of carrying out our investigations in a very complete manner spread over a long period of time. And the final conclusion come to was that—the sewage water of large cities was most valuable when applied in the shape of liquid manure on to "dry hungry-land" and had a most beneficial effect on a great variety of crops, greatly increasing the produce; but that the poudrette obtainable from it was about of the same value as so much ground granite and no more. The salts in solution being the real fertilizing elements. The matters in suspension were utterly and entirely valueless for any agricultural purposes, except perhaps throwing on to stiff clay-land to open its pores. There was at the "Puddle Dak in London city, a patent dry Sewage Works" a concession having been obtained from the authorities which gave the parties the command of one of its *richest* sewers to operate upon. Some of this poudrette was obtained, tried, tested, and analized, with the same result, namely, that it was quite valueless for agriculture. I regret that my papers relating to this investigation are in England, or I would have placed them at your disposal, and that of your correspondent. I am aware that some plan of the kind is now being tried at the outlet of the London sewers, below London, but we can only hope with better results than were obtainable under circumstances as favourable as could be tried in the experiments I have already referred to. A long list might be furnished of localities, where liquid sewage has been most successfully used, even when much diluted, but there are no instances of its successful utilization in any other shape; perhaps your correspondent has hit upon a new chemical expedient for fixing the salts held in solution; if so, then he has made a discovery not, however, of much value, for it is really the dirty water itself that is the greatest fertilizer after all.

While on this subject of drainage, it is worthy of remark that all engineers are very apt to imitate what has been done before, even when desirous of striking out something new. The great main drains of London (which have been executed at a cost double the original estimates) are after the model of the "Cloaca Maxima" in the ancient city of Rome, with this difference, that the Tiber into which the sewer falls, is a rapid river, and the sewage as quickly carried to the sea. The Thames on the contrary is a sluggish stream with so gentle a fall, that during flood tide the flow upwards is nearly as rapid as the flow downwards and the sullage oscillates between Erith and London Bridge, for what length of time it continues thus before it reaches the sea, I have not been able to ascertain, but the Thames at that point is not very salubrious. The outfall at Colaba, as proposed for Bombay, looks very like another "Cloaca Maxima," with a still greater difference than the outlet into the Thames; but your correspondent Q. is sounding a *false alarm* when he says that the matters held in suspension in the sewerage will affect the harbour by silting it up. He must be very imperfectly acquainted with the far greater causes in operation, acting and counter-acting on the harbour of Bombay, if he supposes a few hundred tons of silt will in any way affect its integrity. "The Island of Bombay presents facilities for drainage which are rarely to be met with"—this is not the first time this fact has been stated in your Journal, and the million of money proposed to be spent should make it in this respect as perfect as any city in the world, and very superior to the majority of large cities. It is to be hoped these advantages have not escaped the sagacity of the Engineer who has designed the Drainage Works. It is only when I see an allusion to a proposed pumping arrangement at Colaba, that I fear there is some great oversight, nay, I am certain there must be a mistake somewhere, which it is feared that even the *Eminent English Engineer* to whom a the question is to be referred will not find out unless he sees the Island himself.

There is this peculiarity respecting the Drainage of Bombay or any other city, that if half a dozen Engineers were set to work to prepare plans their designs would probably all resemble each other very closely, more or less—some would doubtless have points of superiority which others had not—in fact an Engineer with a talent for such work, combined with experience, would have no difficulty in multiplying Plans *ad infinitum* like the tunes on a musical instrument—but the best plan would be probably made by the one with the most experience, for is not experience everything in such works? In the competition for the Drainage of London 130 plans were sent, all more or less alike, with but one or two notable exceptions, which had a claim to originality. The Plan adopted has proved the most costly, and it is to be hoped that it was the best. Something might be said about the proposed Docks in Bombay, only this letter is already long enough to try your patience.

A couple of millions sterling is the sum set down by Colonel Strachey, R. E. for meeting this requirement—the interest of a couple of millions at 6 per cent. (the rate talked of) would be £120,000 per annum. More than one very respectable and good sized Dock could be mentioned, which accommodates a trade greater than all the shipping that will ever enter a Dock in Bombay. The cost of which said Docks was not more than three or four years' interest on two millions at the above rate, and yet they do not pay more than 4½ per cent. on the capital invested. The report of the Dock Committee will be an interesting document.—I am, yours truly,

April, 26th 1867. FIDES.

KATTYWAR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Some days ago I saw a letter in your paper from your correspondent at Rajkote to the effect that the Gerassias and Bhayad of the chiefs were to have their complaints entertained by the officers of the agency. This news I am afraid is too good for these people to be true, and this point is still unsettled, and as far as the political agent is concerned I fear there is no chance of these two classes ever having the right of appeal to the agency against the oppressions committed on them by their chiefs. In this I think he is wrong, and I sincerely hope that His Excellency the Governor will, before he gives any final answer, personally consider the subject well and not rest satisfied with any report he may get from the agency or with what people at the Secretariat or some of his Council even may say.

It is very true that it has been decided that Kattywar is not English territory and that the chiefs are independent, but then it must also be remembered that the English has lately defined the extent of every chief's powers, and if we usurp that right to ourselves and these people submit to it then I do not think they can call themselves so very independent; in fact their independence is a farce, for if we have the right to determine to what extent a chief's power shall extend then we necessarily also have the right to take away those powers; but besides this it should be taken into consideration that for nearly 20 years prior to Major Keatinge's coming to this province the late Political Agent, Colonel Laing, had been in the habit of entertaining all complaints made to him and of deciding them himself when the chiefs failed to do so, and by his so doing there is no doubt that a great deal of shedding of blood and destruction of property was prevented. For knowing they could get redress at the Agency, many and many a man was prevented from going out into Bhirwattia (or Outlawry), and the Gerassias and others feeling a certain amount of security did away a good deal with their armed followers. Is it then fair or right to these people, when they wish to do away with the necessity of having to go out into Outlawry and to refrain from appealing to force to retain their rights, to take away from them the only means they have viz. that of right to appeal to the Political Agent, and that too after having been led to do away with the means of resorting to force for the protection of their rights and property? No, most certainly it is not, and I am astonished that the Political Agent should wish to do so, for he must be well acquainted with the fact that the Gerassias and Bhayad of mostly all the chiefs are now very much oppressed and being taken advantage of because the chiefs know that no one will listen to any complaints, and besides that that the people are now crippled as regards means of self-defence and also afraid to go out into Outlawry, believing that, if they do adopt such a step as the latter, the English Government will not only give assistance to the chief against whom they go out but also that then they will for ever after lose the right of appeal to the Agency.

There are a large number of the class for whom I am now advocating that they should have the right of appealing to the Agency, amounting to some 20,000 Bhayad and Gerassias, or rather I should say Molgrassia or original land owners, who do not owe their lands to gift from the chief in whose district they live, and consequently there would be an increase of work, but this ought not surely to deter Englishmen from seeing justice done. I have said it would increase the work of the Agency, but yet there would not be more work to do than there was in the time of Colonel Lang who had only *three* assistants under him, and in whose time the country was far more satisfied than at present for every one knew he would have a hearing, and this simple fact of the people being allowed to make their complaints to the Agency Officers and obtain redress from them deterred the chiefs and their ministers a good deal from the acts of oppression they now commit.

Major Keatinge has under him *four permanent European assistants, two native assistants*, and two or three other European officers as assistants of sorts on one ground or another, and surely he with all these could do the work that was required.

The great fault as far as I can judge in Colonel Lang's time was that so few cases were ever finally settled or had any positive order given on them; they were generally ordered on in such a way that the dispute could be re-opened at any time, but if now cases were properly heard and decided on and measures taken to see that the orders were obeyed and no case allowed to be re-opened after once it was finally settled, then the great, in fact the only, objection to Colonel Lang's system would be done away with.

Some may say that to carry out what I am now advocating would require a larger establishment to be kept up and its expense would be great, and for argument sake I will allow that such is the case (though in reality I cannot see that there is the slightest necessity for any increase), but this could easily be disposed of by levying fees (which would be most readily paid), and I will engage to say that more than enough to cover all expenses of any extra establishment required will be received. I do not claim the right of appeal to the agency for every Gerassia, I only claim for the Molgrassia and such as were found land owners in the time of Colonel Walker's settlement, and who as I read that settlement were guaranteed their gerass. Any other Gerassia who has received his gerass from the chiefs since of course cannot be admitted to have the right of appeal to us whenever the chief may choose to appropriate back to himself any of the lands thus granted or to raise any of the payments due from the same, for we should then most certainly be interfering with the independent rights of the chiefs, and as their independence is admitted I would be the last to do that. But the Molgrassia owes no portion of his land to the chief; it was gained by his ancestors [illegible] and has been [illegible] how many generations, and was, I submit, guaranteed to him by us according to the settlement of Colonel Walker; and for us now to deny to this class the right of appeal to the agency when any chief is attempting to make encroachments is downright breach of faith and breaking of the said settlement.

The Bhayad again ought surely to have a hearing, for to whom else are they to look for justice? Is it for a moment to be supposed that a chief at loggerheads with his Bhayad is a fit person to decide the dispute between them, or where there are courts or the forms of courts in any Talooka is it to be expected that any of the Bhayad will get justice in them against the chief? All I can say is that any one who expects anything of the kind might as well expect ice not to melt when put before the fire, and he must have an uncommonly small knowledge of native character.

Before His Excellency the Governor decides on this question of the Gerassias and Bhayad being entitled to a hearing by the agency I again say let him look coolly, quietly, and unbiassedly at the case, and whilst doing so bear in mind the agreements these chiefs entered into with Colonel Walker, also let him bear in mind that Colonel Lang by listening to all complaints and giving the people redress has rendered them now unfit to hold their own, and then say whether the English Government will be justified in placing these people so totally at the mercies of the chiefs as is proposed.

Let every Bhayad and Molgrassia have the right of being heard on paying fees and the losing side be made to pay the legitimate expenses of both parties. This will prevent frivolous and unfounded complaints being brought up and at first make no increase to the Establishment, for there is not one assistant has so much work to do that he could not listen to these complaints, and in time if it is actually necessary then let an increase be made, but in the meantime I say let the assistants who are one and all amply paid, in fact I may almost say overpaid, for the amount of work they do, take this work; and I think it will be found that the simple fact of these people being again allowed the right of complaining to the English Government will go a long way to putting an end to the oppression and tyranny now carried on by the chiefs in this province, and I regret to be obliged to add countenanced by the English. V.

THE LICENSE TAX.

The following letter appears in the *Englishman* of April 25th :—

Sir,—I shall not be surprised to find that your very able article of Monday last, on the License Tax, has laid successfully a mine which shall lead to the total destruction of the Act.

You have very clearly pointed out a weak point in it which seems to have escaped the notice of those liable to pay the impost, no less than of the legislators who had framed the Act, and the more I study the conflicting Sections 5 and 15, to which you draw attention, the more puzzled I am in deciding what course I should follow in my honest desire to do as the Act requires. What does it require? There's the rub.

On close study of the various Sections and Schedules, it is clear to me—

1st. That, under Section 5, if I follow my trade *on and after 1st May* next, I must take out a license according to Schedule A.

2nd. That under Schedule A, I must pay for such license upon an assessment of my *annual profits*.

3rd. That under Section 15, if I carry on my trade after one year without such license, I render myself liable to a penalty of five times the cost of it.

The first question which presents itself to me, therefore, is this—*From what day is the year to commence*, on the profits of which I am to take out a license? It cannot have a commencement before 1st May next, as the Act leaves me free to exercise my trade without license prior to that date. It must commence on that date therefore, so, when a year has passed from 1st May next, I shall be ready to take out my license according to the ascertained profits of that year.

But Section 15 says that if I carry on my trade after 1st May without a license I render myself liable to pay five times the cost of such license; nor does it add that the license is to be taken out on *estimated*, or *anticipated*, annual profits which would be clear enough; but insists upon "a license as required by this Act," *i. e.*, under Section 5 and Schedule A, or on annual profits from 1st May 1867. According to Section 15 then, I must take out on the 1st day of the year a license on profits not in existence!

Shall I shut my shop, and not carry on my trade, till I can estimate the first year's profits on which to take out a license? If I do, it will require a good deal mor than a year to find these profits out. Joking apart, I do not see my way at all in this matter.

I do not want to defraud Government of one rupee, but I will not pay one rupee to Government more than the Act requires.

If the Collector says,—You must take out a license on 1st May next on assessed profits of the previous 12 months,—I shall point out to him that the Act has no such clause.

If he says,—You must take out a license on 1st May next on *estimated* annual profits for the year commencing that day,—I must reply—Where do you find the word estimated in the Act? I am prepared to take out a license on the profits of my business for that year on the very day it expires, but if you ask me to declare these profits a day sooner you ask an impossibility.

I hear that the Council of the Chamber of Commerce are about to take the opinion of Counsel on the difficulty which you have pointed out to us, and will communicate the result to the members of that body. Could not the Committee of the Trades Association do the same?

I am very far from counselling factious opposition or passive resistance to the law of the land. But when laws are so loosely worded as to present inexplicable contradictions, while they require impossibilities, I think we cannot be reasonably blamed if we decline to obey them till they are explained by authority.

MERCATOR.

April 24, 1867.

The *Englishman* in the Editorial columns comments as follows :—

"Our correspondent *Mercator* reflects the opinions of all classes of the community on the subject of the Income Tax when he says, that he fails to comprehend on what profits he is to pay the tax. He gives us, however, a valuable piece of information, when he states that the Commitee of the Chamber of Commerce are about to take the opinion of Counsel upon the question raised in our article of Monday last. This is an example which the Trades' Association will not be slow to follow. We have nothing to add to what we said on Monday, except to repeat our conviction, after further reflection, that the Tax will be found to be unworkable, since two things appear to be plain,—

"1st. That the tax is only assessable on annual profits, and

"2nd. That such profits can only result from a trade or profession exercised subsequently to the 30th of the current month.

"Before dismissing the subject for the present, we would again call the attention of the authorities to the reprehensible action of the Collector, in first altering the wording of the Act—a proof in itself that the construction we have placed upon the real words is the true one—and in levying the tax not so much whilst its meaning is a matter of dispute, as before it can possibly be held to have come into operation.

"Finally, we would once more counsel the Viceroy to take advantage of the powers vested in him by Section 4, to render the Act inoperative, as the only way in which to prevent a great scandal and a great danger."

A PUNJABI BALLAD.

"Indian Public Opinion" publishes a translation of a Punjabi ballad sung, a few days back, in the streets of Delhi for alms, by some itinerant minstrel. Our contemporary remark it has no claim to literary merit; indeed, judging from the way in which the author goes backwards and forwards in the events of his tale, he is evidently an uneducated rustic. But the ballad will be interesting to most of our readers, as it evinces, in the most unmistakble way, the strong hold the late General Nicholson had gained on the feelings of the people. It is a tribute of respect such as falls to the lot of few men to receive. There can be no doubt of the spontaneity and sincerity of *this* testimonial.

The Death of Nicholson.

The following is an attempt to convey to an English reader an idea of a Punjabi ballad recently sung in the streets of Delhi; some of the monotonous repetition has been omitted, but the translator considers it incumbent on him to follow, as far as possible, the disjointed sentences of the original :—

When Nicholson address'd Sir John, rightly quickly came reply,
To Delhi haste with armed host and make the rebels fly.
With joy brave Nicholson advanced, to meet a warrior's fate,
His cannons pour'd unceasing storm full on the Cashmere gate;
And gazing at the combatants he swore 'twere mortal sin,
With food or drink to break his fast, until his troops should win.
Oh brother! 'twas and awful sight, the stormers' vengeful tread;
Then fired the caitiff Kaleh Khan, brave Nicholson was dead!
A soldier of Towana race up-bore his dying frame,
Expiring Nicholson exclaim'd " Lawrence shall know thy fame,
[illegible] the lord of Pindee's lands, of Pindee Gheb [illegible]
"And give thee noble heritage, with many a smiling fief;
"When the glad news of Delhi's fall to Britain's Queen is told,
"She'll deck my troops with guerdons rare and necklets red and gold."
When Nicholson to Delhi came, right solemnly he swore,
If God will only spare my life, her name shall be no more,
Proud Jumna's flood shall wash her streets, her battlements I'll raze,
And nought but blacken'd mounds shall meet the wond'ring traveller's gaze.
Oh brother! see the English charge, the Chandney Chouk is won,
In the red palace of the King their bloody work is done;
The quaking Pourbeahs hear the tale and curse their losing fate.
Now magic peace the conqu'rors bring, where carnage reign'd so late,
While merchants vend again their goods 'neath British arms secure,
The warriors lay aside their hate to feed the hungry poor.
Oh Lion-hearted Nicholson, could'st thou but live once more,
We'd slay, and leave each Pourbeah dog to walter in his gore!
But British hearts are merciful, and vengeance is forgot,
E'en injur'd serfs obtain their rights, and bless their happy lot;
Where erst a vicious Emperor sat, an honest ruler sways,
Aiding the ruined citizens, who murmur grateful praise.
Oh Nicholson was bravest brave that English Chief could be,
My brother such a gallant man seems very God to me.
And thus the dying hero wrote, to Lawrence at Lahore,
"Thou art lord of the Khalsa's land, my brother Chief of yore,
"List to my pray'r for Hyat Khan, my brave Towana guard,
"Make him a noble of the land, with him my all is shar'd.
"Write, and let India's Viceroy hear a childless Captain's pray'r,
"Regard my troops as dearest sons, make them my county's care.
"To recompense my children's deed the choicest gifts I crave."
Oh! brother we can ne'er forget John Nicholson the brave,
Oh dearest spark of chivalry, let a Punjabi cry
All shame that British soldiery left Nicholson to die!
Upon our father's honored grave, the Khalsa soldiers weep,
Towana's brave and stout Pathans lament they lifeless sleep;
Mourning we say, hadst thou but liv'd, what riches were in store
For us, who war for stranger chiefs, since thou can'st fight no more.
John Lawrence sent a missive sad to Britain's gracious Queen,
Recounting first proud Delhi's fall and the great hero's mien,
How gallantly he stormed the breach, above the Cashmere gate,
And ever foremost in the van, had met a soldier's fate.
The Queen, with gentle sympathy, in tears this letter read,
And then her Chieftain's mother called, whose only son was dead,
She soothed the mother's bitter grief, and from her royal neck,
Weeping, a priceless necklet took, her sobbing guest to deck;
"O! mother's heart to be comforted, nor mourn thy soldier son,
"God owns thy child, in England's Queen thou hast a mother won."
Oh! foremost in the deadly breach, no foe could make the halt,
Slain by the dastard Kaleh Khan, the traitor to his salt,
We ceaseless pray the warrior's God, with all a soldier's love,
That he would make brave Nicholson, a prince in heav'n above.
Oh! Godlike chieftain Nicholson, our children lisp thy name,
Thou'lt not forget the Khalsa's prayers, their babies prate thy fame.

LUXEMBURG.

(From the Times.)

The negotiations between the French Government and that of the King of the Netherlands for the cession of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg have advanced a stage. Holland, it is confidently stated, gives up to France her outlying territory for a consideration of 100,000,000f. The Grand Duchy numbers about 200,000 inhabitants who are thus valued at 20*l.* per head—men, women, and children.

Luxemburg constituted from very old times an integral part of the German Empire; its illustrious House gave Germany four Emperors, one of whom, Henry VII., though carried away by a sudden and probably violent death at an early age, ranks among the highest Mediæval Monarchs. Though the Grand Duchy came to the House of Orange by treaties, and was annexed to the Kingdom of the Netherlands in 1815, it always enjoyed a separate Constitution and Administration, and its Sovereign, by virtue of his Grand Ducal title, was admitted as a member into the German Confederation, and occupied in the Bund a position analogous to that of the King of Denmark as Duke of Holstein. On the separation of Belgium from Holland, in consequence of the Revolution of 1830 the territory of Luxemburg was divided between the two kingdoms. The Belgian portion was altogether released from all German connexion; but the part which remained to Holland, with the addition of some districts of Limburg, was maintained in its former relations to the German Union. As a member of that Union, the King-Grand-Duke took part in the deliberations which arrayed the greatest number of the German States with Austria against Prussia in the month of June of last year, and thus found himself virtually at war with the latter Power. Both belligerents, however, refrained from actual hostilities, and, upon the conclusion of the Treaty of Prague, the King of the Netherlands conceived that the dissolution of the German Bund released him from all obligations to Germany, and even, it seems, hoped that the Prussian garrison, which, ever since 1815, had occupied the fortress of Luxemburg in the name of the Confederacy, might be withdrawn. There was some conflict of opinion between the Dutch Government and Count Bismark on that score but the latter showed very little of his ordinary imperiousness in his dealings with Holland, and, satisfied with the possession of the fortress, professed his willingness to adjourn the settlement of any other points in dispute. Even in his speech of the 18th, delivered before the North German Diet, in which the Prussian statesman evinced so much animosity against the Poles and so little consideration for the Danes, he showed a gentleness and forbearance to the Dutch to which it was impossible not to attribute some significance. "Limburg," he said, "is Dutch, and has not always belonged to Germany. Luxemburg, never having been mentioned in our mutual communications, its fate remains still more undecided. Hence it is evident that we have neither demanded that Luxemburg nor Limburg should be preserved for Germany, nor have we resigned the right of claiming them. We have no interest in adding to the combustible material threatening a European conflagration. We have never menaced Holland, nor exposed to Dutch Government to petty molestation."

This unwonted moderation on the part of Count Bismark towards a defenceless neighbour was supposed to conceal a hope, if not a positive design, that Holland, with all her navy and colonies, might be admitted into the new German combination under Prussian ascendancy. It seems now more probable that Count Bismark was aware of the designs of France upon the petty Principality, and that the negotiation between that Power and the Netherlands were carried on with his knowlege and assent. If the latter hypothesis be correct, the transfer of the little territory from the minor kingdom to the great Empire will be effected without difficulty. The people of the Grand Duchy, though Germans by original and language, belong to those frontier races whose nationality is always matter for controversy. The rumour of the fate in store for them has spread alarm among the petty community, and French agents are busy among them, as they were seven years ago in Savoy and Nice, eliciting "spontaneous popular enthusiasm" in favour of a change which only a few days ago no man in the Grand Duchy anticipated. Luxemburg, as we have said, enjoyed free local institutions, and some of the most notable among the citizens met the other day to deliberate as to the "guarantees that it might be necessary for them to demand on the realization of a contingency which they would have no means to resist." Annexation to France, however, cancels all rights or liberties, and "the glory of becoming French citizens must suffice to all ambition." Of the intention of the Emperor Napoleon to purchase, and of the readiness of King William of Holland to sell Luxemburg and the Luxemburgers there remains by this time scarcely any doubt. That men in our days should be bartered away for money, like land or cattle, may seem somewhat revolting to our feelings; but we believe the people now about to change masters will look upon the event as an improvement in their condition.

As to Prussia, her loss is limited to the right of garrisoning the town and citadel of Luxemburg. It is supposed that the fortress will be dismantled; but its strength consists in its position, and its new owner will soon know how to turn it to the best advantage. The importance of Luxemburg as a place of war is as great to France as it was to Germany, and its acquisition is a significant step of France towards the recovery of her long coveted frontier line. But Germany has no lack of strongholds along the Rhine, and she need not grudge one fortress to the Power which only six months ago vainly put forth its pretensions to four. If, as it is asserted, the Emperor Napoleon announces his new acquisition in the speech he is expected to deliver on opening the Great Exhibition on Monday next, it is to be hoped that his people will regard the auspicious event as a realization of all the hopes they ever entertained about "territorial compensation and rectification of frontiers." Things, indeed, have been brought about so quietly that it is difficult to resist the impression that the transfer had been prepared long beforehand, at least between Prussia and France, and that this is the fulfilment either of the whole or of part of the agreement to which Bismark and Napoleon were strongly believed to have come at their Biarritz interview. Compensation was to be given to France, but not at the expense of Prussia, and scarcely of Germany. Neither is the King of the Netherlands the sufferer, for volenti non fit injuria, and that King will receive his *quid pro quo*. Belgium, however, which bordered on France only on its western and southern side, will now be shut in by her on a considerable tract of its eastern frontier, and will find fresh cause for uneasiness in this unexpected and startling transaction.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

(From the Saturday Review.)

Mr. Gladstone progresses, as the popular phrase is. It is a result of the peculiar position he has chosen that he can give himself no rest. There is something of melancholy truth in the old myth that one who has abandoned himself to a malign intelligence—or, to speak with less of decorous periphrasis, has sold himself to the devil—is condemned to work, or to find work, for the busy fiend. Morning, noon, and night, there is the steady, irrepressible presence which always requires the victim to be doing. Repose, deliberation, counsel, thought, choice, are all and for ever prohibited luxuries. Charmed into a troublous circle of restless energy and activity, the only condition of life is never to be quiet or silent. Such is Mr. Gladstone's present existence. He lives only under the sad excitement of fever. Saturday, which brings repose to the unstrung nerves and wearied brains of all political men during the Session, shines no Sabbath-day for the man who has made agitation his life. Mr. Gladstone, on Saturday last formally accepted the leadership of the Potter and Hartwell faction by receiving them as the accredited representatives of the working-men. Merely as a matter of taste and propriety, there is much to say against this underhand attempt of Mr. Gladstone to identify the Liberals of whom he is the party leader, with such a person as Mr. George Potter. Mr. Gladstone must know that it was this Mr. Potter and his section of the Unionist party to whom we owe the first of the London Demonstrations—the December procession. Mr. Gladstone must know that it is Mr. Potter who defies the law by the weekly meetings at Trafalgar Square. He must know that it is Mr. Potter who has proclaimed the duty and necessity of terrorizing all London by creating himself and his hordes a standing and perpetual "public nuisance" to the peace and business, of London; and he must know what threats have been uttered and what sedition has been talked by this man and his colleagues, calling themselves the London Working Men's Association. Or, if he does not know this, he ought to have known it before he condescended to receive them on equal terms as high contracting parties to settle a new Constitution for the British Empire. But what we are willing to hope is that Mr. Gladstone did not know, though it was his business to know, that the claims put forward by Potter and Hartwell to represent the working-men are altogether denied and derided by the working-men themselves. They are considered by the great body of artisans as mere busy agitators, who find it gratifying to their vanity to thrust themselves forward, and to effect a representative character which nobody has delegated to them. We have more than once had occasion to express our regret at the present aspect of the Trade Societies; but it must always be borne in mind that the attempt to identify the cause of the Unions with political agitation is discountenanced by the main and more respectable part of the Societies. Mr. Potter represents, or claims to represent, the political party; but such persons as Messrs. Allen and Applegarth—the secretaries of the important trades of the London engineers, carpenters, and bricklayers—will have nothing to do with him. At a recent conference of the country Union delegates summoned by Potter at St. Martin's Hall, the London secretaries declined to attend, and this suspicious attitude of the better class of Unionists towards the Potter camarilla has been brought out by the proceedings before the Trades' Union Commission now sitting. Potter had the coolness to propose that he—we are not sure that it was not he and all his committee—should sit in the room with the Royal Commissioners, and watch the proceedings throughout the inquiry. It is almost needless to say that this impudent request was refused. With better taste and judgment, Messrs. Applegarth and Allen asked that, when any particular trade was the subject of inquiry, a representative from such trade might be permitted to attend—a reasonable suggestion which was at once closed with by the Commission. The Commissioners have examined Messrs. Applegarth and Allen as representing the large London societies, and have examined Mr. Potter, not as the Tribune of Labour in general, but as a member of a local Society said to consist of ninety-one members. These lesser incidents have driven Potter and his subordinate Hartwell—the two persons whom Mr. Gladstone delights to honour—into a state of frenzy congenial perhaps to the great statesman's present frame of mind. And so Mr. Potter, who exhibits himself in the *Beehive*, makes use of his journal to vilify the trades that decline to make him their leader and spokesman. Messrs. Applegarth and Allen, in the name of the chief London Trade Societies, complain "that the Conference at St. Martin's Hall was summoned by the manager of the *Beehive* [Mr. Potter] which was the greatest enemy of the Working classes, as it advocated and upheld strikes, and endeavoured to set the matters against men; that the London Working Men's Association" [the body which got up the Reform Demonstration under the auspices of Potter and Hartwell] "was composed mainly of men who were bitterly opposed to the Unions," and, more specifically, that Hartwell himself "was not a member of any Trade Society." Whereupon the *Beehive* comes out and salutes the Union authorities in general, and Messrs. Applegarth and Allen in particular, as "marplots," "dodgers," "demons of discord," "bullies," full-bodied and empty-headed," "stolid," "obstinate," "slanderers," &c.; and Mr. Hartwell, Secretary, and Mr. Gladstone's confidential adviser, winds up the dispute with this elegant conclusion :—"I distinctly tell the persons I have named that, if at any time in my hearing they repeat this slander, two of my fingers will very probably come into close contact with the most prominent feature on their faces.—R. Hartwell."

Now it is a person of this refinement and calm judgment, this propriety of language and demeanour—a typical example is he of the thoughtful, intelligent working-man for whose interests the whole country is in a flame?—whom Mr. Gladstone thinks proper to take into his confidence, and whose suggestions as to his duties in Parliament and things in general Mr. Gladstone does not think proper to reject. Gladstone and Hartwell, as Friends in Council, are an ominous and sinister conjunction. Probably, on another vacant Saturday, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer will settle the terms on which he is to go into Committee on the Reform Bill, so as to make things pleasant with Mr. Beales, or perhaps with Bradlaugh himself. It seems, indeed, that Mr. Gladstone is in that mental state which is said to characterize the chameleon. He imbibes his colour from his last association. Last Saturday Potterized the Opposition leader, and on Monday he went down to the House fully reflecting the temper he had absorbed from his coadjutors of the *Beehive*. It is no wonder that fellow-feeling leads to a common manner. Neither Mr. Potter nor Mr. Gladstone really represent those whom they claim to speak for. Messrs. Applegarth and Allen stand remote from Hartwell and Potter; so does Mr. Gladstone part company and principles from Mr. Roebuck, and even from Sir Francis Crossley. The bearing and demeanour which Mr. Bright abstains from adopting, if he does not reject it as factious and needlessly offensive, recommends itself to Mr. Gladstone. He stands as nearly as possible alone in the House. We are not disposed to charge Mr. Gladstone with insincerity, but he has to reconcile his avowed wish to clear Reform off the board with his strenuous and persistent attempts, in Parliament and out of it, to make a settlement of the question impossible. It is not so much that we fail to follow his criticisms—some at least of them—on the Government measure, as that we deplore the solitary and obstructive attitude which he took on Monday night. It is his manner even more than his matter that is so objectionable. He rose palpably with the intention of doing the most disagreeable thing in the most offensive way, and he took an evident pleasure in displaying his bad temper and contempt. He concentrated his spite with the most intelligible italics and under-scoring. His whole speech reads like a lady's very offensive and insulting letter, or rather like an epistle which it was once our fortune to receive from a half-crazy, but of course very sincere friend. Commenting in strong terms on something which he thought frightfully wrong, our amiable correspondent wrote all the strong passages and phrases of his remonstrance in red ink. This is exactly what Mr. Gladstone did in his philippic of Monday. The Government Bill is, no doubt, full of faults; but, whether from patriotism or from any lesser motive, Mr. Disraeli has shown himself to be malleable enough. Anybody under the influence of common sense—we say nothing of common courtesy—would not have thought it becoming to insult those who, to do them only justice, have the hardest and most painful task to perform which ever fell upon any Administration. [illegible] if Mr. Gladstone really despises the Mini[illegible] their lack of self-respect, prudence sh[illegible] him the duty of dissimulation. W[illegible] an exception, the Commons of E[illegible] by the recent debate, have [illegible] dead past bury its dead. [illegible] He thinks it his duty to [illegible] and he anticipates [illegible] contortions in s[illegible] pang will he dea[illegible]

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Master, as he thinks, of the situation, his business is to hector and lecture and dictate and say what must be, and what must not be, and to say it with the most arrogant and offensive gestures of scorn and contumely. He thinks that he was ill-used last year; the measure that he received—if indeed, he did receive it—he is only too anxious to pour out, brimming and running over on his enemies. Magnanimity is all very well; but it is "sport," as he actually says, "to see the engineer hoist with his own "petard." Yes; sport, but of a bitter and sorry sort. Mr. Gladstone is not a smiling man: far from it; but he can get up a sardonic hilarity when he is taunting and irritating and chaffing his enemies. He has suffered; why should not others suffer too? No reason in the world; for, as tastes differ, Mr. Gladstone may be permitted to take his own line. Only let him be assured that it is his line, and only his—as the debate of this week has sufficiently shown. Perhaps, indeed, he may share it with his allies Potter and Hartwell; but clearly it is not to the taste of the House of Commons. With an ominous significance, the Liberals have wisely declined to follow a guide who has but too plainly shown that he does not know how to guide himself.

THE DIAMOND NECKLACE.*

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

HISTORICAL criticism, as it is now understood, may almost be called the creation of the present century, and in the hands of German writers it has done wonders in the rehabilitation of injured characters and the reversal of unrighteous judgments. This has perhaps especially been the case as regards what were once considered, in the worst and most exclusive sense, the "dark ages," but which are now restored to their proper place in common estimation as an important stage in the social and moral education of modern Europe. One result, however, of the discovery of this new science has been to foster a kind of monomania for whitewashing soiled reputations, which of course implies blackening a good many that were previously thought spotless; and thus we are gravely bidden to respect in Richard III. a bright example of the *animus paternus* in an uncle, and in Henry VIII. a model husband, though of somewhat frigid temperament. Even in these extreme cases there is usually, though not always, some force in the appeal against the traditional verdict. Neither Richard nor Henry for instance, are so black as they have often been painted; but there is still every reason for believing that the former murdered his nephews, and no sort of doubt that the latter divorced and decapitated his wives in a way hardly consistent with a high standard of marital excellence. On the other hand, Mr. Lewes has entirely failed to convince us that Nero was not the "monster" contemporary historians represent him. The battle is still raging over the grave, or rather the casket, of Mary Stuart. Very different is the case of Marie-Antoinette which is brought before us in these volumes. Few prominent personages in history have been so cruelly and so persistently assailed, and fewer still have won so complete a posthumous triumph.

Mr. Vizetelly has not added much to the substance of what is contained in the fourth volume of Mr. Carlyle's *Miscellaneous Essays* on the too famous story of the Diamond Necklace, but he has given us both the story and the evidence at full length for the first time, and, it is fair to add, in a very readable form. Indeed his tale has all the interest of a romance which is too strange not to be true. We could wish he had been content to use Mr. Carlyle's materials without being so fond both in the text and the headings of chapters, of imitating his style, which, however striking, is—or at least was originally—even in its author an affectation, and in his imitators becomes simply intolerable. When Mr. Vizetelly allows himself to write naturally, his English is simple and clear enough; and this makes us regret the more that it should be disfigured by so many lapses into Carlylese, and by the occasional introduction of such questionable grammar as "a person who lived in the same house that she did, and *whom* she knew was a native of that place." These are minor blemishes in what is really a good book on the whole. The most original portion of it is the summing up of the evidence at the end, to which we shall have to refer again presently, and especially the exhaustive analysis and refutation of M. Louis Blanc's adverse arguments. To the concluding words no reader will be likely to refuse his assent:—"Time, that rights all things, is at last doing Marie-Antoinette justice; and she whom patriotism accused, and demagogism condemned, humanity [we should rather have said justice] has well nigh absolved." The actual story of the necklace may be told in very few words; that it should ever have received the interpretation which darkened the last years, and was long suffered to stain the memory, of the unfortunate Queen, can only be explained by the critical state of affairs at the period, and the intense bitterness of party spirit. There are none of whom it may be said, with greater truth, *Delicta majorum immeritus lues*, than of Louis XVI. and his unhappy consort. The following passage shows how well the soil was prepared for the seeds of calumny so artfully sown by the real culprit in the plot, whose superlative knavery elevated her for the time into a heroine, and has secured for the name of an unscrupulous and abandoned woman, who knew no motive but the grossest selfishness, and no aim but the gratification of her ambition or her lust, an historical connexion with the outbreak of the French Revolution:—

> From the day she became Queen, to the very hour of her death, and even after the grave had closed over her headless corpse, the unhappy Marie-Antoinette was fated to be the victim of calumny. Her youthful levity was magnified into natural vice. Her most innocent amusements were made the objects of dark suspicion. Her friendships were so many criminal attachments. From Marly to Versailles, and from Versailles to Marly, slander pursued her. It penetrated the groves of Trianon, and insinuated that secret orgies, rivalling those of the "Parc aux cerfs," were carried on in this now favourite retreat. Indecent pamphlets referring to her, written by hireling scribes, were circulated all over France. Libels against her were even forged in the police bureau. Scandalous songs were thrown in the "Œil-de-Bœuf," at the King's feet. Scandalous libels were placed under his dinner-napkin. Courtiers repeated the last foul epigram, the last lying report, against the Queen, in the royal ante-chambers, whispered it and chuckled over it even in the Queen's presence; carried it from Versailles or Marly, post haste to Paris to the different hostile *salons*, to the green-rooms of the theatre and the opera, and to the *cafés*, thence to be disseminated all over the capital, even to the *halles*; carried it to their country châteaux, and laughed over it at their dinner-tables, whence it spread among their tenantry and the inhabitants of the adjacent towns.

The Countess de la Mottee was the eldest daughter of Jacques de Saint-Remi de Valois, an illegitimate descendant of Henry II. of France, "high and puissant lord and knight," and titular heir of many broad domains, but in actual life a beggar, who, after six months' imprisonment for debt, died in a ward of the Hotel Dieu at Paris. Jeanne, the future Countess, and her younger sister, were turned out by their mother to beg in the streets; and it may literally be said of her, that from this time to the end of her life her face was her fortune, being, according to the description Mr. Carlyle is so fond of quoting, "not beautiful, but with a certain piquancy." The children attracted the benevolent notice of the Marchioness de Boulainvilliers, who adopted them, and made them inmates of her own home. The younger girl soon after died, but Jeanne, after being some years at school, was apprenticed to a mantua-maker in Paris; and being obliged from ill-health to throw up her engagement, was subsequently sent to board in a convent, in order to place her beyond the reach of the Marquis's improper attentions. Not long afterwards she fell in at Bar-sur-Aube with Count de la Motte, whom she married, after a short flirtation, neither of them having anything but their wits to live upon; and to make the most of that somewhat precarious means of livelihood, they established themselves on a fifth floor in Paris. Here began her discreditable connexion with her accomplice and dupe in the diamond necklace affair, his Eminence the cardinal Archbishop Prince Louis de Rohan or, as Mr. Carlyle prefers more laconically to style him, "Eminence de Rohan"—at this time nearly fifty years of age. One of the most noticeable features, we may observe, in this strange story is the light it throws incidentally on the almost incredible moral depravity of the aristocratic, and especially the higher clerical, society of the period in France. The Countess, who was always very far from being "ashamed to beg," contrived to get a good deal out of various wealthy potentates, on the strength of her royal descent and her personal attractions; but her chief almoner was the Cardinal, who was madly in love with her, and whose letters, of which several hundreds were burnt just before her apprehension by the police, were, according to M. Beugnot, who had looked over them, so filthy that no man who respected himself would choose to read them through. But even the Cardinal's lavish [illegible] was insufficient to keep her exchequer supplied, and accordingly she hit upon the ingenious device of at once enriching herself and [illegible] her lover, whose great [illegible] recover the good graces of [illegible] means of the diamond necklace. [illegible] containing 629 rare diamonds, [illegible] ordered by Louis XV. of the Court [illegible] Bohmer and Bassenge, for Madame du [illegible] but the King died before it was paid for, [illegible] who [illegible] Marie-Antoinette [illegible] sovereigns, and were [illegible] to pay the debt [illegible] diamonds. [illegible] the Cardinal [illegible] work of one Retaux de Villette, another of her admirers—into the belief that Marie-Antoinette was ready to take him into favour, at last arranged the bold stroke of a midnight meeting in the gardens of Versailles between the Queen and the Cardinal, the Queen being personated on the occasion by a Parisian courtesan, Mademoiselle d'Oliva, or Leguaz, who appears to have been strikingly like her in face. The next thing was to persuade the Cardinal and the jewellers that the Queen—who had never seen her, but with whom she professed to be on terms of the closest intimacy—wished to purchase the necklace privately, making the Cardinal her agent for the purpose. They eagerly caught the bait, and in February, 1785, the Cardinal having obtained the necklace from the jewellers on presenting a forged order signed "Marie-Antoinette de France," handed it over to the Countess for Her Majesty. Madame de la Motte of course lost no time in disposing of the diamonds for her own advantage, and the jewellers, after many vain attempts to extract payment from her or from the Cardinal, at length brought the affair before the notice of the Queen, and the bubble burst. On the 15th of August, the feast of the Assumption, Cardinal de Rohan was arrested in full pontificals when preparing to celebrate mass in the Royal chapel at Versailles, and a few days later the Countess and her accomplices were also lodged in the Bastile. The Cardinal was finally acquitted, though banished from the precincts of the Court. The Countess was condemned to be whipped, branded, and imprisoned for life; but in the following year she escaped to England, where she was killed at the age of thirty-four, in August, 1791, by falling from a window two storeys high from which she had jumped out to avoid the bailiffs, who had come to seize her for debt; not however before she had left abundant materials, in her autobiography and her lying "Memoires Justificatifs," to sustain for long afterwards the odious and baseless calumnies against the Queen which she had so sedulously propagated on her trial and throughout her subsequent career.

For the fate of her husband and the other minor characters in this extraordinary drama we must refer our readers to Mr. Vizetelly's pages, which will well repay a perusal. His summing up of the evidence, both negative and positive, which exculpates Marie-Antoinette from any complicity whatever with the scandalous intrigue, in which she was represented as bearing so prominent a part, is admirable. One passage we must extract, on the force of the negative argument. After showing that the Countess must have been able to offer some shadow of proof of her alleged intimacy with the Queen, if it really existed, and that through all the revolutionary period some evidence against the Queen would surely have been forthcoming, he proceeds:—

> And yet not a scintilla of evidence, true or false, against the Queen has come to light. In none of the memoirs of time, written by those who had opportunities of knowing something of the facts, do we find the slightest accusation against the Queen with regard to the Diamond Necklace. No one has stated that she was ever seen either with the Necklace itself, or any of the loose diamonds composing part of it, in her possession. No one connected with the Court, neither Besenval nor De Lauzun, both on terms of closest intimacy with, and both, to some extent, detractors of the Queen, has stated that Madame de la Motte was ever once seen in the Queen's company, but all who have made allusion to her, like Lacretelle, Besenval, and Madame Campan, have stated precisely the reverse. If she was in almost daily communication with the Queen, as she pretended was the case, she must have been constantly seen by some of the inferior servants; her friend the gate-keeper of Little Trianon, for instance, or the *valet de chambre*, Deselos, who, when the Queen had perished by the guillotine, and there was no longer any motive for preserving silence, would have talked of the affair for talking's sake.

And if there is no evidence, neither is there any assignable motive for the Queen's desiring to obtain the necklace:—

> It was certainly not for the purpose of wearing it, for no one ever pretended to have seen it on her person. It was not with the object of selling it piecemeal, to stave off some pressing pecuniary difficulty, for the De la Mottes had the whole of the proceeds; and in none of the contradictory statements made by them did they ever pretend they were selling the diamonds on the Queen's behalf. The statement the Count made to the jewellers was, that he inherited the diamonds from his mother; then their joint statement was, that they sold them on behalf of the Cardinal; their final statement was, that they were a present to the Countess from the Queen, the wage in fact for the dishonourable service which she so unblushingly asserts she rendered to Marie-Antoinette. Supposing the Queen to have had some motive for possessing the Necklace, which we cannot penetrate, would she have purchased it through such a doubtful pair of agencies as the Countess de la Motte and the Cardinal de Rohan?

On the other hand there is direct evidence of the Countess de la Motte having herself disposed of far the greater part of the diamonds; while at least seventeen of her own statements on her trial are contradicted, either by herself or by independent testimony. We cannot follow the author through his detailed examination of M. Louis Blanc's counter-assertions, but no doubt will exist among those who study the evidence here presented to them as to the verdict of history on this strange episode in the life of Marie-Antoinette.

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* [illegible] By Henry Vizetelly. [illegible] Brothers. 1867

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE following is a list of the declared values of our exports to our principal foreign and colonial customers, for the month of January last, as contrasted with the corresponding month of 1866.

	1866.	1867.
Russia	£33,006	£46,766
Hanse Towns	1,266,146	1,141,479
Holland	688,384	666,932
France	779,098	966,264
Spain	151,922	230,892
Italy	489,028	420,800
Turkey	918,515	353,890
Egypt	878,549	641,811
China	295,388	280,843
United States	3,512,913	2,591,373
Brazil	552,419	481,192
Argentine Confederation	212,047	340,420
Cape of Good Hope	71,071	236,266
India	956,885	1,138,774
Hong Kong	261,313	140,890
Australia	918,673	557,062
British West Indies	135,021	162,627

The heaviest falling off has been to the United States, and this in spite of the exceptional activity imported to the trade with that country by heavy shipments hence at the beginning of the year, to anticipate the apprehended tariff. The next most serious deficiencies are to Egypt, Turkey, and our Australian colonies; leaving out France, there is also a decrease to the European continent generally.—*Daily Telegraph.*

UNPRECEDENTEDLY heavy arrivals of cotton during the week brought up the stock in Liverpool, on Friday, to 644,310 bales, of which about 500,000 bales were long-stapled. This was, as usual, nearly 20,000 bales over the estimate. Notwithstanding so large an accession, prices have remained tolerably steady, the effect of the influx having been in a great degree discounted; and some holders are sanguine enough to imagine, that when the first rush of imports has ceased, the quotations will rally. But it seems to be forgotten that large quantities are still on the way, and that, though the receipts at the American ports show signs of falling off, they are yet far from being exhausted. During the week ending March the 8th, the receipt at all the ports in the States from the interior was 61,294 bales, making, according to one account, a total of 1,390,000 bales since the 1st of September. It is now beyond all question that the yield of the season's crop will approach close to 2,000,000 bales, and that the proportion shipped to Europe will be greater than usual, on account of the depression in American manufactures. There seems also to be little doubt that the exports of cotton from India will be much larger than at one time was thought probable, late advices reporting free shipments and very heavy contracts for future delivery. It is believed by many that the sudden rise in the Bombay exchange, which excited so unpleasant a feeling here on Friday, is produced by the large transactions in cotton for England. A few days will set that matter at rest, but there is nothing in the tenor of the intelligence lately received to make the explanation at all improbable. The quantity of cotton from India now afloat appears to be only 313,226 bales, against 646,134 bales at the same date last year; but the amount is increasing, and to speculate, as many do, on a deficiency in the supply from that quarter, is at the present stage absurd. Again, it will be observed that the home consumption among ourselves has fallen off, the total from the 1st of January to the 28th of March last having been 506,610 bales this year, against 543,570 last. There is no appearance of an early revival in the home demand; for the accounts from Lancashire continue uninterruptedly dull, and the diminished exports shown in our Board of Trade returns indicate but too clearly that the reports of unprofitable and diminished trade recently so prevalent had a substantial foundation.—*Id.*

IN spite of the confused character of the telegram announcing the news, there seems to be no doubt that Russia is about to cede her American possessions to the United States. A reference to the map will show that these possessions consist of a sort of promontory at the extreme north-west of the American continent, and of a narrow belt of islands running parallel to the mainland as far south as the Simpson River, which is about four hundred miles to the north of Vancouver's Island. The area occupied by Russia in America amounts to two hundred and forty-two thousand geographical square miles; but the whole population of this icebound region consists of some fifty thousand souls, of whom we should suppose forty-nine thousand to be Indian savages. The idea that the cession can in any way affect the security of the British provinces in the New World appears to us utterly chimerical. Till recently, the territory in question belonged to a Russian trading company similar in character to the Hudson's Bay Company, and it has hardly been regarded as forming part of the Muscovite Empire. The utmost that the Americans can ever do for centuries to come is to plant a few fishing settlements on the Pacific coast, like those established by the Danes in Greenland. If at any time the United States desired to find cause of quarrel with England, ground for contention might be discovered far more easily in the vexed questions arising out of the proximity of California to British Columbia, than any that would be afforded by a disputed sovereignty as to the uninhabited and uninhabitable region lying between the North Pacific and the Arctic Oceans. And, in case hostilities should ever break out, the possession of this outlying promontory would be a source of weakness to the Americans. The cession appears to be of importance only so far as it affects the future policy of Russia. Money is needed at St. Petersburg to a degree which is scarcely realised by the Western world; and it is possible, or even probable, that the one motive which has induced Russia to agree to the abandonment of her nominal rights over a worthless possession has been the wish to obtain the seven millions promised by the Government of Washington. On the other hand it is possible that the transfer may have a further aim. In the present state of Western affairs, Russia may contemplate [illegible] which would [illegible] political policy of [illegible] with her while so [illegible] and America, [illegible] well or ill founded, that the power of the United States might reinforce that of Russia, in the event of a second Crimean campaign.—*Id.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 28th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
- „ France and the Continent of Europe.
- „ Egypt.
- „ Calcutta.
- „ Madras and Pondicherry.
- „ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
- „ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
- „ Sydney and Melbourne.
- „ Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.	
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11⅜d.	„
2 do.	at 1s. 11¼d.	„
1 do.	at 1s. 11⅛d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11d.	„

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5 „
Do. 12 do.	6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable, to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 29th April 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50		1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
„ 3 do.		1s. 11⅜d.	„
„ 2 do.		1s. 11¼d.	„
„ 1 do.		1s. 11⅛d.	„
On demand		1s. 11d.	„
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10⅞d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of NewSouth Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 „
3 do.	4 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 1st May 1867.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	300,690	15	
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Shewing an increase over 1863 of	64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,159	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay 1 September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

G. Taylor, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
A. Hay, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee. Dr. J. W. Reynalds. | *Solicitors.* Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring	£7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were	£823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit.	„ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium..	240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above	„ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium Rs.	123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received [illegible]

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

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William Hind, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.
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Francis Tothill, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
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DAVID POWELL, Esq.
ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	„ MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	„ DENT & Co.
Shanghai	„ DENT & Co.
Mauritius	„ BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	„ DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	„ DU CROZ & Co.
~~Hobart Town~~	„ Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	„ ELDER & Co.
Sydney	„ FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	„ DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 20th June 1865.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 139 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, the Property of Mr. P. GRANT, Saddler, in East Street, Poona. Application to be made at No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, either personally or by letter.

22nd April, 1867.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Steam-tug "SPITFIRE," 70 H. P., Register Tonnage 74 tons, Built in 1864, by W. Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton. Also the Steam-tug "STURDY" 45 H. P.; 52 Tons. Built in September 1863, by Hart and Sinnott, Liverpool. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
United Victoria, and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd March, 1867.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE, the Oriental Races and Tribes, Residents and Visitors of Bombay. A Series of Photographs, with letter-press descriptions. By William Johnson, Bombay Civil Service (Uncovenanted.)—Vol. II. Maharashtra, or Maratha Country.—Price Rs. 52½. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 19th Dec. 1866.

FOR SALE.—The following CARRIAGES just received:—

1 new four-wheeled, very light PERTH DOG-CART, with Patent Dragg—built expressly for Bombay, by Thompson of Perth, for a pair or single horse.

1 new, well made and strong WAGONETTE, very light with Patent Dragg—built expressly for Bombay, by Thompson of Perth, for a pair or single horse.

2 very handsome and neat wire wicker work PONEY PHÆTON, strong and well made, seats for 4 inside, very light, and well adapted either for Poona or Mahableshwur.

The above Carriages are to be sold cheap to effect speedy sale. Apply to

MR. A. B. COLLETT, at Girgaum Coachworks.

FOR SALE.—1. The large range of BUILDINGS, comprising upwards of 1,400 Square Yards, recently occupied by the ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION and MESSRS. GREY & Co; situated in Rampart Row and Ash Lane.

2. All that piece of Ground measuring about 322 square yards with House thereon, situated in Rampart Row and lately occupied by Messrs Ralli Brothers.

3. All that piece of Ground measuring about 304 square yards with House thereon, situated in Rampart Row and now occupied by Messrs. Leggatt and Co. Apply to FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA, LIMITED.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parel, Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant doule Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

SALSETTE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The respective TRUSTEES of the Estate of MESSRS. ARDASEER CURSETJI DADY, HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE DADY and DADY NUSSERWANJI DADY are prepared to negotiate for the sale of five equal undivided sixth parts or SHARES (the remaining one sixth being held by a gentleman who is in minority) of the villages and lands of Cashe Maller containing by estimation 823 morahs, eight parahs, and 1½ adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Toolsley containing by estimation 21 morahs, 1 parah and 7 adow ies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Arreer containing by estimation 61 morahs, 17 parahs, and 5¼ adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Kennery or Canary containing by admeasurement 60 morahs, 13 parahs, and 10 adowlies or thereabouts.

The above properties may be purchased either TOGETHER or SEPARATELY; they are in the immediate vicinity of [illegible] within easy distance of the Bombay, [illegible] Railway [illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS, Eshenauer Benecke—

St. Estephe	at Rs. 12	per doz
Do. Do. St. Julien	„ 15	„
Do. Do. Pauillac	„ 18	„
Do. Do. Pontet Canet	„ 25	„
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring	„ 18	„
Champagne, Lelegard	„ 25	„

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		Rs. p. doz.	
CLARET	Médoc	6	8 pts.
	Do.	12	0 qts
	Chateau Beltasse	20	
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29	
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38	
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18	
	Tres-Vieux	25	
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35	

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—MARRIAN'S BEER, Capsuled.

4 Doz. Cases, at Rs. 5 per doz. qts.
6 do. „ 3 per doz. pts.

Marrian's Beer in Wood......Rs. 80 per Hhd., just arrived ex *Fleur de Lis.*

The above Beer has obtained high favour in the Australian Markets. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1867.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh Invoice of Beer, quarts and pints, in good order, Champagne Cider, Port Wine, Brandy, Sherry, &c. Also DOMESTIC STORES consisting of Hams, Bacon, Pigs' Cheeks, Jams, Soups, Meats, Vegetables, Salmon, Essence of Beef, Oatmeal, Pearl Barley, Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar, Biscuits, and other stores for Mess and Domestic use too numerous to mention, Fishing Rods and Tackle, &c.

Agency business in all its branches attended to carefully and every assistance rendered to Constituents in procuring passages, shipping, landing and clearing of packages, and the transmission of same—Agents for the Art Union of Glasgow. DWYER & Co.

No. 1, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, East.

Established in Bombay 1842.

Established in London, and Bordeaux 1815.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	from Messrs and private consumers to	Messrs. Rogers & Co.
„ „	from Native Shopkeepers to	Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.
„ POONA	to	Messrs. Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad Saugor, Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	„ „	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Mhow	„ „	Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
„ Ahmedabad & Guzerat	„ „	Jehangir Pestonjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee	„ „	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut	„ „	Hirjee & Co.
„ Madras	„ „	Binny & Co.
„ Calcutta	„ „	Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints:—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of the very best procurable.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate: they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These Wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade Mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade Mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade Mark.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luzardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WHOLESALE LONDON HOUSE, 44, Mark Lane.
RETAIL LONDON HOUSE, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE Place, du Champs de Mars.

STILL HOCKS AND MOSELLE.—A consignment of these for the Hot Season has just been received from CUTLER, PALMER & Co., the finest for years.

Breakfast	Rs. 26 per dozen.
Fine, Dinner	„ 33 „
Dessert (Johannisberg & Marcobrunner)	„ 50 and Rs. 40

ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have just cleared another shipment of C. P. & Co.'s liquids, and are now executing outstanding orders. In consequence of the increasing demand for some of the Wines, particularly Still Hocks and Burgundies, great difficulty is found in keeping up adequate stocks, consumers are therefore recommended to forward their orders at once. The Brandies and expensive Sherries having had twenty-five years of steady sale are always in stock.

BURGUNDIES. For an encomium on these see Dr. Druitt on Wines. The Gouty and all others are strongly recommended a perusal of that work which will form Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s best Advertisement.

Chambertin	Rs. 48
Nuits	„ 36
Macon	„ 24

CHAMPAGNES. (Drunk at Marlborough House).

Quarts	Rs. 38, Rs. 31, and Rs. 26
Pints	„ 20, „ 17, „ „ 14

BRANDIES. The following which are samples are exquisite.

Cognac of 1851	Rs. 50
„ Old Brown	„ 36

They are distinct from the usual qualities in stock Rs. 33, Rs. 28 and Rs. 22.

For details of all see Price Lists.

ROGERS & Co.,
Bombay and Poona.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.

The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in aerating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence: and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water Machinery during that long period.

The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co.:—

SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assuagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).

From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.

The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows:—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

METEOROLOGICAL and other Scientific Instruments. Messrs. ROGERS & Co. invite attention to their stock of Rain Gauges, Barometers, and other Philosophical instruments, the accuracy of which may be relied on.

Rain Gauges, Cassella's plain.
Do. Dr. Livingstone's Portable, with Maximum, Minimum, and ordinary Thermometers, in Cases.
Aneroid Barometers, for the pocket, and of a larger size with scales of altitude to 10,000 feet.
Marine Barometers.
Sun Dials on Marble Slabs with detonating Guns for noon.
Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers.
Maximum and Minimum Thermometers Cassella's Patent, requiring no Magnet.
Solar Thermometers in Vacuum Tubes.
Dr. Aitken's Clinical Thermometers.
Pocket, Bath and [illegible] Thermometers.
Galvanic [illegible]

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	35
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

SELECTED SHERRIES.—TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) strongly recommend their Sherries at present on hand, consisting of

Finest Amontillados (a choice dry wine)	Rs. 42
Black Seal (a superior dinner sherry)	„ 33
White Seal (a good dinner wine)	„ 28
Bronze Seal (a full bodied sherry)	„ 28

TENNENT'S BEER.—Newly arrived, and in excellent condition. Quarts Rs. 4-8 per dozen, Pints Rs. 3 per dozen. Terms—Cash. Apply to the Godown Keeper of the undersigned.

[FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1867.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned:—

Champagne—Jules Mumms	Rs. 38	per dozen.
Moselle Sparkling Muskatel	„ 35	„
Do. Do. Schazzburg.	„ 40	„
Claret Fine	„ 18	„
Do. do.	„ 16	„
Sherry Fine	„ 28	„
Do. do.	„ 30	„
Do. Superior Amontillado.	„ 32	„
Do. Fine Red Seal	„ 32	„
Do. Amontillado Yellow Seal.	„ 32	„
Do. Very superior Green Seal.	„ 36	„
Brandy, Rouyer Aine & Co.	„ 24	„
Allsopp's Ale, quarts	„ 5	„

SILLAR & Co.

THE GENUINE MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The Undersigned have just received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK," a fresh supply of Messrs. G. H. MUMM & Co.'s "CARTE BLANCHE" Champagne in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 36 and Rs. 38 per case respectively.

PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

"CROWN SHERRIES."—The Undersigned Agents for Messrs. E. J. BRAND & Co., have received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK" a small consignment of their well known WINES in 3 dozen cases at Rs. 25 per dozen to insure a ready sale.

PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

THE Undersigned have for Sale at their Godown's, MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE "CARTE BLANCHE" Rs. 36 per case, Crown Sherry, E. J. BRAND & Co. in 3 dozen cases, Rs. 25 per dozen, Chateau La Teur Gueyrand, Claret Rs. 16 per dozen, Margaux do Rs. 12 per case of 1 dozen. PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS in different parts of Bombay, large and small. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7 Forbes Street.

TO BE LET.—TWO GROUND FLOORS of a building situated in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate which are well adapted for Offices, Show Room or Godowns. Rent for each not less than Rupees 250 per month. Also, the Office lately vacated by Mr. Carter Solicitor, rent Rs. 225. For further information, apply at the premises.

TO LET.—From the 7th April, the large and commodious BUNGALOW, situated on the West side of Malabar Hill, at present occupied by J. O'LEARY, Esq. For Rent and other particulars, apply to the undersigned.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 1st April 1867.

TO LET.—From the 1st proximo, the large and Commodious BUNGALOW situated on the West side of Malabar Hill lately occupied by Mr. W. E. CRUM. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.

6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd April 1867.

TO LET, a newly-built HOUSE, having splendid sea view, situated at Small Colaba, near Messrs. Remington & Co's Cotton Press. Apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE MAISTREE at the Premises.

TO LET.—GODOWNS at Victoria Bunder, each capable of holding upwards of 1,000 Bales of Goods. Rent Rs. 150 per month. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
United Victoria, and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd March, 1867.

TO LET, the extensive PREMISES consisting of Offices, Godowns and Stabling, in Parsee Bazar Street, nearly opposite the Elphinstone Circle, and formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department, apply to REMINGTON & Co.

Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, (Limited.)

TO LET, the OFFICES, in Elphinstone Circle, at present occupied by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Increased accommodation might be given if required. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEAURT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1867.

TO LET, in Chinchpoogly, two moderate sized commodious BUNGALOWS known as Mornington Villas. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO LET, (with immediate possession). 1. The OFFICES in Forbes Street, recently vacated by MESSRS. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

2. A comfortable BUNGALOW in No. 21. Love Lane, Mazagon. Apply to FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA, LIMITED.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED 50 TONS OF GOOD ENGLISH OVEN COKE.—TENDERS for the supply of the above, accompanied with samples, will be received at H. M.'s Mint up to the 8th proximo.

The Officiating Mint Master does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, Capt. R. E.,
Offg. Mint Master.

H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 27th April, 1867.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, ETC.,

CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases." From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other remedies had failed."

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

Agents—CALCUTTA: SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co.; W. J. PETTAR, 74, Clive-street; NEW MEDICAL HALL COMPANY. BOMBAY: TREACHER & Co. HONGKONG: MR. A. S. WATSON.

J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, London, W.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.—On FRIDAY, the 3rd May at 3 P.M., HEERALAL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at Colaba, in the Jutha of Muccadum THACKER TOOLSEYDASS SOOLJEE by order of JAVERCHUND GOCULDASS, and on account and at the risk of F. CHAMBERS, Esq., 51 Candies Broach COTTON, selected according to agreement.

HEERALAL & Co., Auctioneers.

6, Rampart Row, 30th April 1867.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Choice Collection of Valuable Plants, the property of an Officer proceeded to England. For Price and further particulars, apply to RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctionneers, No. 19, Meadow Street.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,

Bombay, 2nd May, 1867. No. 19, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Mess, Commission and General Agents, No. 7 Church Gate Street, Fort.

M. J. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Messes, Families and the General Public to their fresh, new and varied Stock of Wines, Beer, Spirit of most approved Brands and best Oilmanstores and general merchandise now offered for sale at their above establishment, for which a trial is solicited. The prices will be found as low as possible consistent with the superior quality of articles supplied.

Crosse and Blackwell's best fresh oilmanstores consisting of Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Oxford, Bologna Sausages, Pattis, Jam, Jellies, Tart Fruits Syrup, Crystalized Fruit Prunes, Turkey Figs, &c. &c., Gillon's celebrated Preserved Provisions, Potted Meat and Paste.

Superior Batch of Best Tea direct from China. Fresh Batch of best Trichinopoly Cheroot and a small consignment of Meerschaum Pipes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1867.

BROWN, FRETWELL & Co.—AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED AND GLASS WARE, &c., &c., Bellasis Road.—On TUESDAY, May 7th, and following days instead of THURSDAY May the 2nd, as previously advertised, Messrs BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, a quantity of Handsome Modern Household Furniture, comprising Carved Blackwood and Mahogany Circular, Telescopic, and other Tables, Dressing and Washing Tables, Ormolu Cheffoniers and Cupboards, Blackwood Do., Teapoys, Hatstands, Couches, Easy and other Chairs, Presses, Screens, Whatnots, Toilet Glasses, Pictures, Glass and Plated Ware, &c., &c.

Several valuable Oil Paintings by celebrated Masters.
Two tents (if not previously disposed of.)
Invoice of French earthenware.
Flower Vases, Cups and Saucers, Dinner Services, &c., &c., &c.
Invoice of French Boots and Shoes.
„ „ English Do. Do.
„ „ French Toys.

Two Photographic Cameras with Lenses, Chemicals and every essential requisite for the practice of Photography, one Buggy, one Milch Cow, one pair Gilt Candelabra, Iron Safe, Glass Show Cases, 2 Organs, Musical Box, &c. &c., and any other goods offering.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view at the Auction Rooms of BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co.

Bellasis Road, Byculla.

G. B. GLADDING.

On THURSDAY, 2nd May, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction at his Rooms in Rampart Row.

A quantity of Piece Goods.

200 London-made Brass door Locks with furniture, complete.

A quantity of Marble Slabs, round and oblong, polished and unpolished.

On account of the concerned,

10 Cases fine English eight-day Clocks in various patterns.

An invoice of beautiful Bhomeia Glassware, consisting of Flower Vases, Decantors with Goblets, Toilet Sets, Centre Pieces, &c. &c.

And any other Goods that may be offered.

On MONDAY, 13th May, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar in Rampart Row, by order of the Sheriff of Bombay.—

3 Shares in the Royal Insurance Company.

On SATURDAY, 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Clare Road, Byculla, the Furniture and effects of a Gentleman leaving this country, consisting of valuable Drawing, Dining and Bed Room Furniture, Chinaware, Cut Glass, and Plated Goods, Brougham, Phaeton, Riding and Driving Horses, and an excellent assortment of Wine, Spirits and Beer, property on view from 23rd.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Dog Cart, Phaeton, and Hansom Cab, each with Horse and Harness, Brougham and Shigram, and several Riding Horses, fine Lunca Cheeroots of various shapes, Japanese Cabinet and Bronzes, Revolving, Rifle and Pistol.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1867. G. B. GLADDING.

AUCTION SALE of very elegant and valuable English Mahogany, Walnutwood and open Carved Blackwood Furniture, Silver Plate, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horse, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Meadow Street, Fort, the Property of a Gentleman having no further use for them; the same comprises a Set of very handsomely chased Silver, Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Milk Pots in Case, best Plated Oblong Hotwater Curry Dishes, Dishcovers, Cruet, Egg and Pickle frames, Plated Round Salvers, single and double branched Table Candlesticks with Shades, handsome Plated and Gilt 6 light Candelabras with Shades, Table Argand Lamps with Drops on Glass Pedestals; Plated and Bronzed two, three, four and six Lights Hanging Argand Lamps and Chandeliers, rich Glassware, very handsome flowered and Gilt bordered Dessert Services; the English furniture consisting of a very handsome Mahogany Sliding Dining Table with 36 rich Mahogany Chairs with green Morocco on spring Cushions, an oval Mahogany Dining Table, Mahogany Priedieu and Drawing Room Chairs with Red Silk and Velvet on spring Cushions, a very handsome English Writing Table with Marble Top, Mahogany square and oblong dressing Tables with Glasses, handsome Walnutwood Round Tables, Brass Patent Reclining and Rocking Chairs with Silk and Velvet Lining, Mahogany Couches, large and small Mahogany Panoramas with Views; the Blackwood Furniture consisting of an open Carved Ottoman, Pier Tables with Marble Tops, Conversation and other Couches with Red Damask on spring Cushions, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Side-board, Screen, Teapoys, &c., a pair of handsome Marble round Tables, handsome large Gilt Figures, English Gilt and flowered Chairs and Teapoys, a very handsome Marble Clock with Figure on Dome (the magician), a number of very rich gilt and flowered Vases, handsome flower Pots, an Iron Fire resisting Safe with drawers on Stand, Table Ornaments and a variety of other articles.

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

One handsome full-sized new Landau Sociable with Lamps and pole by Silk and Sons, Longacre.
One second-hand four-seated Clarence by Do.
One set of very handsome Silver mounted State Carriage Harness.
One very handsome Flea-bitten Arab Charger.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Monday the 29th instant.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May 1867.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Apollo Street:—

75 Bales of Piece Goods, consisting of Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jacconets, Domestics, Chintz, Dhotties, Scarfs, &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VERY ELEGANT BLACKWOOD CARVED AND ENGLISH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANGING AND WALL ARGAND LAMPS, RICH CLOCKS, HANDSOME PIER GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c., AT THE GODOWN UNDERNEATH MESSRS. LINDLEY AND WARREN, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit for sale by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, the very Elegant Blackwood Carved and English Furniture &c. (the property of a native gentleman) the same comprises several pairs of Richly Carved open-worked Sofa Couches, lined with Damask, Drawing-room, Easy, and other Chairs, English Mahogany Conversation Couches, Side, Pier and occasional Tables with or without marble Slabs, China and "papier mache" Teapoys and Round Tables, a set of Blackwood Dining Table for 24 persons, Plated 4, 5 and 8 lights Hanging Argand Chandeliers and Drops, Double and Single Bracket wall Argand Lamps with Drops, an 8-day McCabe's Clock, chimes the quarters on 8 Bells, shows the days of week and month, one Handsome Brass Gilt Clock under Glass dome, Chiffonier, Mahogany Writing Table Ornaments and Vases, Rich China Gilt Jars, Engravings and Oil Paintings in Maple and Gilt Frames, Glass Pedestal, Table Argand Lamps with Drops, a hand Organ with spare Barrels, large and small Pier Glasses in Rich Gilt Frames, Mahogany Presses with Plate Glass Mirrors, Glass door Cupboards, China Flower pots, Bronze Figures, Glass Balls; besides Sundry Miscellaneous Articles, several pairs of Globe Lamps, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Self-driving Phaeton by "Edwin Kesterton."
One very light single Horse Brougham by "Windover."

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF TIMBER.

On SATURDAY next, the 4th May, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder the following:—

300 Teak Logs.
100 Tons Teak Scantlings, of sizes.
50 „ „ Battens.
25 „ „ Boards.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following:—

3 Bales Grey Madapollams.
5 „ „ Shirtings.
2 „ „ Jacconets.
6 „ „ T. Cloths.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twists.
3 Cases T. Red Sarries.
4 „ T. Red Scarfs.
5 „ Grey and White Dhotees.
2 „ Cotton Handkerchives.
2 „ White Mulls.

FOR SALE.

(The property of a Gentleman going to England.)

An English-built Buggy by Kinross.

A young sound fast-trotting Arab Horse and harness complete.

N. B.—These can be seen any day between 11 and 1 o'clock.

FOR PRIVATE SALE—PORT WINE.

Old, Mellow and Fruity, strongly recommended. Rs. 2 per case of one dozen. Sample bottles to be obtained on payment of Rs. 2.

Bombay, 2nd May 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

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